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HISTORY MILL MAKING RECORD

Baltimore Deadlock Recalls Other Days.

Maryland City Scene of Other Important Deadlocks in Party's Record.

Baltimore, Md., June 30.—Consider the Democrats, how they fight. This is the best time in the world to pause and reflect that we are in the midst of the grandest little convention these United States have ever seen. History is being made as it never was made before. The history factory is running night and day. To wait and contemplate it after it is all over would be opportunity wasted. To prophesy the outcome at this point would be sheer recklessness. But reflection on what is now before us and in comparison with events of years gone by, are perfectly safe, proper and interesting activities.

When the delegates today began getting up in the twenties on their ballots there was every indication they were after a record. They did pretty well. Early in the day they knocked over every high mark established by their fellow Democrats since 1868.

In that year Horatio Seymour was nominated on the twenty-seventh ballot. Mr. Seymour was defeated for the presidency by Gen. Grant.

The convention was held in New York. If the present convention satisfies itself with beating the 1868 record, all will be fairly well. But if it tried to outdo the exercises held right here in Baltimore in 1870, gone will be both joy and enthusiasm. In 1870 the Democrats held two conventions. They started in Charleston, expecting a decisive and profitable experience. Under the gladstone Southern sun they began voting on candidates. They voted and continued to vote until they had voted fifty-seven times.

Then the impression got about that such was no way, and they split. It was no tea party affair. It was the kind that means defeat for presidency. The two factions held convention in Baltimore. One nominating Douglass and the other Breckinridge. It happened that Abraham Lincoln beat them both.

The next previous high mark established by the Democrats was in Cincinnati, in 1856. They took sixteen ballots without result. On the seventeenth James Buchanan was nominated. He was elected, too.

Fourteen years ago in this same city, the Democrats went up to the forty-ninth ballot before they choose their candidate. Franklin Pierce was the man. Baltimore was the scene of the only other deadlock of importance in 1841, when it took nine ballots to nominate James K. Polk.

It was in Baltimore that the Democrats were tied up in 1844; it was in Baltimore that they were deadlocked in 1852; it was in Baltimore that they turned the corner and went backwaters in 1860, and it is in Baltimore now that they are having trouble.

It's the same old Baltimore, Maryland. If any one can give assurance that there is nothing in a name, now is a good time for him to step forward. The rank and file of the Democrats—those who are back home now, playing on the parlor organ and serving lemonade on the front porch—are not the only ones who view this performance with regret. The delegates themselves are not the most cheerful individuals in the world.

Gone are the parades, the bands, and the throngs of rooters who came here with horns and banners and a large supply of optimism. Gone is hope and gone is money. All that are left are delegates, alternates, newspaper correspondents and gloom.

A candidate can be nominated without the aid of parades, bands and rooters.

In a pinch a very short step forward might be made without the cooperation of the newspaper correspondents. But no one—he he delegates, alternates, any one else—can proceed without money and particularly in Baltimore. Where before the barking tail-cue crowded with money representatives of the people, they are now standing silent, by the curb, and those who were their occupants are plodding pain-

fully back and forth, confused and discontented along the burning tarps. Where yesterday the mirrored cafes were crowded with hilarious visitors, they now echo the lonely tread of sleepy waiters. The orchestra players nod at their stands.

The door men yawn. The messenger boys are sleepy. Only proprietors are alert and they are figuring up their receipts for the week just closed. It's a pity that such is the case. It is particularly unfortunate that the waiters are sleepy. When wide awake, there is no one so wise as a waiter. It was a waiter who first let the world know that something was to break, when the convention had been balloting fruitlessly all day yesterday and sadness filled our hearts.

A weary newspaper man entered the dining room and sank into a chair. It was the wretched hour of midnight. It was cloudy and hot. The rubber heated waiter approached. He drained the silver. The sound was refreshing.

"There's going to be a break in the voting," said the waiter as one who carries a message.

"So?" inquired the guest, politely.

"Any minute," said the waiter, confidently.

"Where do you get it?" asked the newspaper man.

The waiter pointed to the clock. It was five minutes after twelve.

"The Irish wouldn't switch on Friday. It's Saturday now."

When the newspaper man left the dining room he hurried to the convention hall. At 12 o'clock the entire New York vote, 90 in all, had deserted Harmon for Clark, giving the Speaker a majority.

The waiter has since become famous in these parts.

Will Get Insurance Money.

Mr. Munson, an insurance adjuster, was in this city Tuesday and Wednesday taking proof of the fire which destroyed Hartford College recently. He was in consultation with Mr. A. C. Yeiser, local agent for the Aetna Company, and also members of the Board of Education.

Before leaving town Wednesday Mr. Munson said that he had made out a report, and recommended that the loss be paid in full and at once, so in a few days checks for \$8,000 will be turned over to the Board of Education.

Marshal for Vice-President.

At three o'clock Wednesday morning Gov. Marshall, of Indiana, was selected as the nominee for vice presidency. The selection was made upon the second ballot and was unanimous. The platform was adopted after the selection of Gov. Marshall.

Iron Bridge is Completed.

The new iron bridge across the Hartford and Centertown road below Hartford, was completed Monday, and the motorists have left for another city. The bridge would have been completed sooner, but the heavy rains interfered considerably.

Will Visit Old Country.

The following from the Presser, Wash., Record, concerning Mr. R. E. Carter, of Presser, Washington, who is a nephew of Mr. Alf. Carter, of near town, will be of interest.

Ramus E. Carter and Carl Jensen will leave tomorrow for New York city, where they will take the steamer for Europe, and expect to be gone until the first of next September.

This will be Mr. Carter's first trip to the old country and he is anticipating an enjoyable vacation this summer. The last two summers he has spent in California and since selling his property in this section he has visited every state in the union except the six New England states, and these will be visited before his return to Presser. He will visit a brother in Kentucky and other relatives in Illinois. Mr. Carter has also visited many other countries in North America, and this about completes his journey around the world.

Mr. Jensen will visit his daughter in Copenhagen, Denmark, who is attending school, and he and Mr. Carter will journey through Denmark, Germany, Norway, England and France.

Mr. Carter came to Washington in 1886 and has been a holder of considerable property up to six years ago when he sold his large Horse Heaven tracts.

Ohio County Medical Society.

The regular meeting of the Ohio County Medical Society will be held at Beaver Dam on July 11. All members are urged to attend.

INVENTOR OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY



Signor G. Marconi, who first made wireless telegraphy a practical affair, was one of the important witnesses before the congressional committee that investigated the Titanic disaster. He arrived in America from Europe only a short time before the loss of the great liner, and personally superintended the wireless work that followed the catastrophe.

WILSON DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT

Was Selected on Forty-Sixth
Ballot—Gov. Marshall for
Vice-President.

Convention Hall, Baltimore, Md., July 2.—Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey, was this afternoon nominated for the presidency by the Democratic national convention. The nomination was made on the forty-sixth ballot. The deadlock that has prevailed for nearly a week was broken when the name of Oscar W. Underwood was withdrawn by Senator Bankhead, of Alabama. Then followed the withdrawal of Foss and the final vote, when Senator Stone refused unanimous consent to making the nomination unanimous after releasing the Clark delegates. The forty-sixth ballot, which was a mere formality, showed:

Wilson	990
Clark	94
Harmon	12
Absent	2

SUNNYDALE.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Baker, of Potosi, Mo., are visiting relatives near Sulphur Springs and this place. It will be remembered that they lived near here some years ago.

Mr. Hugh Roach and family, of Taylor Mines, visited Mr. James Hoops last Saturday and Sunday.

Born to the wife of Mr. Horace Luckert, of near Sulphur Springs, on Sunday, June 23, a ten pound boy. Dr. Stewart, of Dundee, attending physician. Mother and child doing well.

Miss Altha Daffron, of Dundee, and Miss Rhea Daffron, of Hartford, were the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Daffron, last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Tol Hays, of Owensboro is visiting relatives near this place.

TREASURY STARTS YEAR WITH RECORD IN CASH

Steel-Ribbed Vaults Hold Over
Ninety-nine Million As
Working Balance.

Washington, July 1.—Closing the fiscal year 1912 with a surplus of \$36,355,830, the Federal treasury opened the new year today with \$99,390,000 in its steel-ribbed vaults as a working balance. This is the largest amount of available cash the Government has possessed for months.

The receipts for the year amounted to \$931,140,000, as compared with \$701,372,000 for the fiscal year and 1911. The total disbursements of the year just closed reached \$651,805,000, against \$651,138,000 the previous year when the surplus was \$47,234,000.

The tax on corporations included \$28,841,000 as compared with \$33,517,000 in 1911.

The total amount in the general fund of the treasury today was \$104,261,000, against \$140,177,000 last year.

ADABURG.

Mr. J. A. Rayman went to Hartford Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Patton and baby, Elida C. spent a few days last week with Mrs. Patton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Miller of Dundee.

Misses Gerety and Zoda Rayman went to Whitesville Wednesday shopping.

Several from here attended the teachers' election at Barnett's Creek Saturday.

Miss Ida Ray went to Owensboro Thursday where she will remain until after the Fourth.

Mrs. Mary Helm and children, Josie Orist C. and Anna Ren, visited Mr. and Mrs. Ben Helm Thursday.

Mr. J. L. and C. M. Patton made a business trip to Buford Friday.

Mrs. Myrtle White and children, Hattie

Maykus, Charlie and Cooper have been visiting relatives in this vicinity for the past week.

Miss Gerety Raymond and Mr. Ira D. Funk attended the singing convention at Red Hill Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McKiff and daughter, Mae visited Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ford Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Raymond visited Mr. Hess Mosely and family Sunday.

Master Willie Patton, of Ralph visited his grandmother, Mrs. Belma Patton Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Patton visited relatives at this place Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Westerfield visited Mr. Herbert Mitchell and family Sunday.

Misses Zoda and Susie Rayman visited Misses Maybelle Cooper and Josie Helm Sunday.

Messrs Tom Helm and Ernest Westerfield went to Owensboro business last week.

County Court Last Monday.

In the matter of M. A. Barnard and others on petition to erect a levee on north side of Rough river, an order was taken to file commissioner's report, which is in course of preparation.

In the matter of the Com'th. vs. Jack Bains charged with selling liquor at Rockport—verdict of jury guilty, and punishment fixed at \$5. A motion for new trial made and will be heard by the County Judge July 11th.

Com'th. vs. Thomas Bousley charged with furnishing house in which whiskey is sold—continued to August term, Tuesday, second day.

Com'th. vs. Walter C. Park charged with gaming—plea of guilty and law and facts to the court and fined \$20. Fine suspended one month.

Com'th. vs. Bill Bennett charged with seduction—was arrested and lodged in jail Monday afternoon.

Com'th. vs. Estil Darrell charged with gaming—law and facts to the court and fined \$20.

Com'th. vs. J. T. Miles, &c., charged with a breach of the peace on unquiet grounds. Williams Miles—verdict of jury, not guilty.

Dividend No. 4.

By order of Ohio Circuit Court, June term, 1912, I will at my office in Hartford, Ky., on the 10th day of July, 1912, pay a 5 per cent dividend on all claims properly verified and filed with me against the estate of the Ohio County Bank, assigned, except those where the claimant owes the estate in excess of their claim.

A. E. PATE, Assignee.

Francis Apologizes To Bryan for Indignity.

Baltimore, July 1.—A personal apology was made to William J. Bryan tonight by former Governor David I. Francis, of Missouri, who said he was not in the convention hall during the afternoon when Clark adherents placed in front of the Nebraska a banner inscribed with Mr. Bryan's former eulogistic estimate of the Speaker. Mr. Francis said the action of the men handling the banner was an indignity, and expressed the opinion that it would not have happened had he been present.

Allen Up Again.

Wytheville, Va., July 1.—Judge Walter R. Stages came to Wytheville today preparatory to opening Circuit Court tomorrow, when Claude Allen will a second time be placed on trial for his life on an indictment growing out of the court-room tragedy at Hillsville, Va., on March 14 last, when the Adkins killed four court officials and a bystander. The young man already has been convicted on one indictment and given a sentence of five years in the penitentiary. A venire from Washington County has been summoned, the court thinking that it would be impossible to secure a jury from the county.

Chautauqua Successful.

Owensboro, Ky., June 30.—The Owensboro chautauqua, which was opened in Morland's Park Saturday at noon, is meeting with great success. Former Congressman J. Adam Bede, was the chief lecturer today.

Orders Still Come for "The Vulture's Claw."

Olaton, Ky., July 1, 1912.

The Hartford Republican, Hartford, Ky. Gentlemen:

Find enclosed \$1.55 for which send The Republican and Louisville Herald one year and "The Vulture's Claw" to Rev. F. M. Farris, Olaton, Ky., and greatly obliged.

REV. F. M. FARRIS,
Olaton, Ky.

SKETCH OF GOV. WILSON

The Democratic Nominee for President.

Is Native of Virginia—For Many Years College President.

Trenton, N. J., July 2.—Woodrow Wilson, who now becomes the Democratic party's nominee for President of the United States, was born in 1856 in Virginia, where he was baptized under the full name of Thomas Woodrow Wilson. He dropped the Thomas about the time that he completed his first book and took his first position as teacher.

Mr. Wilson cannot, like many an office-seeker, appeal to the sentimentality of the public by an account of a self-made man's rise from poverty. His father and grandfather were educated men, prominent in their communities, and while not rich, were able to give the aspiring young scholar a liberal education. It was not toward scholarship, however, that his earliest ambitions led him. While in college he resolved to become a public man. To that end he studied law and hung out his shingle. But his legal practice was not lucrative, and after eighteen months he gave it up, and with it, for years to come, his desire for office.

His father, the Rev. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, moved to Georgia when the boy was 2 years old, and later preached in various churches in North and South Carolina.

Young Wilson entered Davidson College at the age of 17. After two years he entered Princeton, from which he was graduated in 1879. He then studied law in the University of Virginia, receiving the degree of bachelor of law in 1882. He received the degree of bachelor of philosophy from Johns Hopkins University in 1886, that of doctor of laws from Wake Forest University, North Carolina, in 1887, and that of doctor of literature from Yale University in 1890.

Prof. Wilson occupied the position of adjunct professor of history in Bryn Mawr College, and afterward professor of history and political economy in Wesleyan University. In 1890 he became professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton. In 1895 the title of his chair was changed to that of professor of jurisprudence and upon its endowment he became McClumplek professor of jurisprudence and politics. Prof. Wilson also for several years gave a course of lectures in Johns Hopkins University. He gained fame also as a lecturer and writer. His work entitled "The State" and his "Life of George Washington" are among his best-known writings.

Prof. Wilson became the thirteenth in the roll of presidents at Princeton in 1902, and the first layman to hold this office, all his predecessors having been Presbyterian clergymen. He is, however, a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian church of Princeton. As a professor he was very popular and his elective classes were always among the largest.

During his administration at Princeton Dr. Wilson made two attempts to change materially the character of American education. In one project he not only failed, but alienated the support of a large body of alumni, of many of the trustees and some of his co-workers on the teaching staff. That project, which did not succeed, was to establish the "quad" system for undergraduates. It was resented by the alumni as an attack on the student clubs, and the opposition became so strong that the president was asked by the board of trustees to withdraw his proposal.

The successful innovation was the preceptorial system. That called for the appointment of fifty teachers or preceptors, to be added to the faculty at an increase cost to the university of \$100,000 a year. But the alumni so thoroughly approved the plan that they told the president to go ahead, and assured him that the money for the salaries would be forthcoming.

The plan succeeded and loyal alumni have furnished the funds. This preceptorial system, by which each student gets the benefit of personal contact with a teacher, is referred to by his admirers as the "Wilson system."

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

FARMERS' SERVICE DEPARTMENT

All inquiries on farm subjects will be given careful and prompt attention.

Address: J. E. WAGGONER
HARVEST BUILDING
CHICAGO

POTATO SCAB

A New Jersey Correspondent writes:

"I find that my potatoes are badly infested with what seems to me to be the description of potato scab." In treating potatoes for scab it is best to use one pound of formalin to thirty gallons of water. This treatment should be given the seed before the potatoes are cut, and after treating they should be scattered out and allowed to dry unless you are ready to plant them immediately. After using the solution for two or three hours it should be replenished, because when left open it loses its strength very rapidly.

We can see no reason why the kerosene barrels would in any way hinder this treatment. We believe it will be all right to use them in treating your potatoes. As far as disinfecting the planter is concerned, we do not believe this will be necessary if you treat the seed properly.

The fungus disease called scab has been known to live for at least six years in the soil, even though no potatoes were grown in that field. Because of this, it is a good plan to rotate your crops and to plant your treated seed in fields where potatoes have not been grown for at least four or five years.

The soil that contains an acid is injurious to the growth of potato scab, hence the application of sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kanit, or acid phosphate will tend to free the soil of the scab fungus. On the other hand, the presence of lime, wood ashes, or large quantities of stable manure, will aid or encourage the growth of potato scab.

LITTLE THINGS ABOUT THE HOUSE

By GRACE MARIAN SMITH of the I.H.C. Service Bureau

Time was when people who could not afford expensive jewelry and real lace, owned no jewelry and wore their garments untrimmed. Our ancestors, with a foolish pride supposed to indicate birth and breeding, eschewed imitations. This was a protest against pretense, but the medicine became worse than the disease. Gaudy, cheap, shoddy material is an offense against good taste, but inexpensive things need not be inartistic. Because you cannot take a trip to Europe is no reason for refusing a day's outing. You cannot afford the original Angulus, but you can have a good print of it, and most of us with untrained eyes will see quite as much in the print as we would in the original.

There is a difference between the inexpensive and cheap, so don't let us deride a thing simply because it didn't cost a mint of money.

How many things are you going without that you could buy for a very modest sum? Suppose it is nothing more than a sharp knife for paring vegetables and you have wasted time, wasted vegetables, spoiled your own temper, and annoyed the men folks by trying to get an edge on a knife that was worn out years ago. Yet for ten cents—ten cents—you can buy a paring knife that will last at least a year.

You have spent hours beating up eggs with a fork. A Dover egg-beater costs a quarter, and a whip ten cents. You are short of pans, of crocks, of kettles, which can be purchased for from ten to thirty-five cents. You are going without spoons enough to set the table when there are guests, because you can't afford to pay eight dollars for them, but you can buy artistic spoons of white metal which no one unless accustomed to seeing them would distinguish from real silver. Sometimes it is china towels—you are using worn, lousy rags; you can get all the towels you need for ten cents apiece. Or, you are wearing an old dress, too heavy and warm, instead of the cool, fresh-looking one you could buy ready-made for from sixty cents to one dollar.

No, I am not advising cheap, shoddy things. Always buy the best you can afford. If your means are limited buy the inexpensive yet most satisfactory articles that you can. Only don't make the mistake of complaining because these inexpensive things don't last as well as the more costly ones.

"The first thing you forget about an article is what you paid for it." So if it is something you are going to keep,

something really worth while, or something which is costing you almost as much as the better article, buy the best. But at the same time it is not a good policy to get along without something that will help you in your work just because you cannot buy the most expensive made.

Hay at the present market prices, or even considerably lower, is a very good money crop. Farmers are now planning on feeding corn fodder and selling their hay. I believe this is a good plan. Don't you?

GRASSES

Reply to inquiry received from R. T. Bostwick, Parshall, Colorado: "Will you be kind enough to furnish me with what information you have available on the subject of grasses suitable for this location; best methods of seeding; preparation of the soil, etc.?"

In the vicinity of Parshall, Colorado, the best grass for haying purposes is timothy. A much better combination is made by using timothy and alsike. About 15 pounds of timothy and 5 or 6 pounds of alsike make a very good mixture.

Besides these two crops, brome grass, or *Bromis Inermis*, does well in your locality. Upon the farm of Louis Fick, situated within a short distance of your farm, brome grass has been doing wonderfully well. Meadow Fescue will do well also in your locality.

From our experience with the grasses and from an observance of the native vegetation, we would say that the timothy and brome grass are the two best members of the grass family for your locality. The brome grass will thrive with timothy and alsike under good conditions of irrigation which usually prevail on the developed farms of that community.

A disk grain drill with grass seeder attachment is as good a tool to be used as any. The soil should be prepared by deep plowing. The plowing should be followed with the disk and peg tooth harrow, if possible the same half day, in order to work the furrow slice down into a good, well-mellowed seed bed before it has time to dry out or lose its tith. If seeded alone, about 20 pounds of brome grass should be used per acre. If seeded with the other combination, the amount varies with the proportion it is desired to obtain. A very good combination is brome grass 15 pounds and alsike 5 pounds. Another good combination is brome grass 12 pounds, timothy 10 to 12 pounds, and alsike 5 to 6 pounds. It is well to harrow lightly after the drill.

The land should be well irrigated but should not be kept flooded. There is a notion prevalent in the vicinity of Parshall that hay can only be grown where it is kept flooded. This view is erroneous. The land should be well irrigated, then the water should be withdrawn until the crop is needing moisture when it should be irrigated again. Although this is contrary to the views of many ranchmen, it is borne out by experience and experiment.

FEEDING CALVES

Reply to W. T. TURNER, Child, O.

We have your letter of recent date in which you ask for some information on feeding calves, but you do not state how old your calves are. Young calves should be fed on whole milk for some time, and changes in their feed should be made gradually. After a week or ten days the whole milk feed may be changed to one of half skim and half whole milk. Decrease the whole milk until you are feeding the calf entirely on skim milk. It is well to have a quantity of grain convenient so that the calf will have an opportunity to learn to eat as early as possible. It probably will not learn to eat grain for some little time. This may be hastened, however, by mixing a small amount of bran with the milk, or you may add a small quantity of low-grade flour.

Skim milk contains some more protein and carbohydrate than whole milk, so for feeding it is best to pick a grain that will not supply large quantities of these materials. In some instances calves may do very well on highly-concentrated feed, but these feeds are usually very expensive, and there are other substitutes that are just as good. Usually no better results can be obtained from high-priced concentrates than from feeding such grain as corn, kafir corn, sorghum, barley or oats. The following mixtures have been found to give very good satisfaction:

Whole oats and bran.
Whole oats, corn, barley, and bran.

A mixture of 15 pounds of whole oats, 9 pounds of bran, 3 pounds of corn meal, and 3 pounds of linseed meal is also a very good feed for calves.

Together with these concentrates the young and growing calf should have plenty of fresh water, and be allowed to play in the sun. It should also have free access to good clover or alfalfa hay. If these are not available, timothy hay and corn fodder are perhaps the next best. If you have a silo, small quantities of ensilage will keep the calf in good condition during the winter months.

If the calf does not gain when taking the whole milk, it should be weaned. Try half skim and half whole milk for a while. Sometimes the addition of a spoonful of lime water to each feed will correct the difficulty.

Calves may suffer from scours when put on grass but usually there will be very little difficulty if they are allowed to feed but a short time at first, then gradually increasing the period each day until they become accustomed to the change. Sudden changes of feed are not good and should be avoided.

ROTATION OF CROPS

Reply to a Michigan Correspondent

"I am growing sugar beets and my land seems to be decreasing in production. What rotation can I use?"

In some localities it has been found that beets do best following alfalfa, corn and small grains. A very good rotation is as follows: First, wheat; second year, beets; then clover for two years, last crop being plowed under; then potatoes, and the rotation repeated. If alfalfa can be grown in your locality it is a good plan to include this in the rotation.

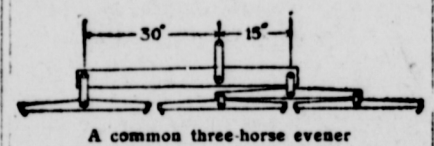
In Montana the best rotation for beet raising is as follows: Wheat, clover, oats, sugar beets, barley and peas. In Utah the following rotation gives good satisfaction: First year, sugar beets; second year, peas and oats for forage; third year, sugar beets; fourth year, oats, seeded to alfalfa; fifth year, alfalfa.

THREE-HORSE HITCHES

A Kansas correspondent writes: "In making a three-horse everer for a disk, I would like to know where the hole should be bored. Should two-thirds of the everer be given to the single horse to make an even distribution of the pull, or should it be measured from the outside of the singletree?"

You will experience but little difficulty in dividing the load equally among the horses if you take into consideration the fact that the amount of work each horse does is in proportion to the lever arm or the portion of the doubletree given to him. In the case of three horses the third horse, or one which works singly, in order to do the same amount of work as the other two, should be given twice the length of lever arm as the team. The length of the everer and also the length of the singletrees will depend upon the size of the horses and also whether you desire working them close together or somewhat spread out. For summer work the horses will stand the heat a little better if given plenty of room. This is advisable where conditions are such that more room can be given and at the same time not hinder accomplishing the work satisfactorily.

You will note in illustration No. 1, that the third horse is given thirty inches of the lever arm, while the other two are given only fifteen. This distance is satisfactory for medium-sized horses. Where larger teams are to be used, it should be increased accordingly.



A common three-horse everer

Sometimes it is necessary in working young animals, or light horses, to give them an advantage. This can be done by increasing the length of the lever arm. There is no set rule for determining the amount of advantage to be given in the case of small horses. The most satisfactory way is to use a number of holes and simply shift the clevis until the small horse is able to carry the load the entire day without becoming more fatigued than the other horses. Some claim that the amount of lever arm or advantage given the small horse should be in proportion to the weight, but this is not always satisfactory because it is not taking into consideration the physical condition of the horses, which is a very important factor. However, to begin with, this method of adjustment does very well; other changes can be made as occasion requires.

DISEASES OF CUCUMBERS

Reply to C. V. FOX

"I have trouble with my cucumbers dying too early. They get some kind of yellow spots in the leaves and the vines die before they get done bearing. I have been using Bordeaux mixture. I used blue stone. Is this the same as copper sulphate? When should lime be added to the soil?"

The disease attacking your correspondent's cucumber vines is known as "downy mildew," a parasitic fungus. Bordeaux mixture is the best remedy you can use; but this will have no effect if the fungus has gained considerable headway. Bordeaux mixture should be made as follows:

For young plants—3 lbs. copper sulphate, 6 lbs. lime to 50 gallons of water. When the plants get older, use 4 lbs. copper sulphate, 6 lbs. lime to 50 gallons of water.

Blue stone is the commercial name for copper sulphate.

The beneficial element in lime is calcium, and it should be applied on soils that are acid in nature. On soils that are not in this condition, lime will be of little or no benefit. The acidity of the soil may be determined by the use of litmus paper, which may be obtained at almost any drug store. Press the moist soil around the blue litmus paper for ten or fifteen minutes. If the paper is now red or pink in color it will indicate that your soil is acid.

There are eight or ten different kinds of commercial lime, but where it is possible to obtain finely ground limestone, this is the most desirable form to use. It supplies the necessary calcium, and yet the action on the vegetable matter is not as severe as it is with other forms of lime.

We regret to say that the Service Bureau does not have Farmers' Bulletins for general distribution, but you will be able to obtain these by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications, Washington, D. C.

If we can be of further service at any time, we will be pleased to hear from you.

PRIMITIVE MAN FOUND IN WEST

The Last of an Extinct Tribe Found.

His Language Unknown to Linguists and He Knows Nothing of Civilization.

Ishi, the last of the old Yahi Indians, who spread terror among the early settlers of northern California, is a scientific prisoner of the University of California. Every day he will be investigated as the learned scientists investigate bugs and flowers and things of which we know little.

Ishi is probably the last of his tribe. He speaks a language of which there is no record. For fifty years he has lived in the Sierra Nevada mountains never letting a white man get a glimpse of him, and knowing nothing of the progress of the world. One day fires broke out in the mountains and forced Ishi to go to Orville, Cal., where he tried to steal a calf to keep from starving. He was caught and put in the town jail. The first civilized thing he learned was cigarette smoking. Then came the professors, who took Ishi away, that they might learn his language and something of the tribe, which was practically wiped out in a battle with early settlers.

Already the scientists have had to shoo away a horde of vaudeville and side-show agents. They looked upon this simple, primitive man as their legitimate prey.

Ishi is no fairy story—no dream of the dime museum press agent. He is a man "unspotted by the world."

He looks like many other Indians, but he is unlike any other. His chin is a little sharper and his profile is delicate. His hair is short, for he is in mourning for his "mahala," or wife. When she died and the coyotes fought over her body he singed his long hair with a red hot coal and pulled the whiskers from his chin, one by one. That is the way this Indian mourns.

He propitiates the gods of storm and lightning and sings incantations to the fish of the rivers. He wears a piece of a thong in his nose and ears to take him to the Indian heaven when he dies.

He was naked save for a sack when they found him. They clothed him in a blue shirt and a pair of overalls and gave him a hat, which was constantly falling off or tipping over one ear. Shoes he could not wear.

They gave him a little whistle and he clung to it with all the joy of a 5-year-old, blowing it at intervals and laughing.

It was with the greatest difficulty that he was persuaded to undress and get into bed. He made it understood that as everyone else wore clothes he also would wear them and that he would never take them off again.

Ishi does not sit, down. He squats on his ankles by the hour. His little brown eyes under the shock of black hair going in wonder from one thing to another.

Ishi is a child with all a child's wonder over new things—not a murderous savage. He is afraid and cries hard not to show it. He was frightened badly at a locomotive.

Prof. Waterman of the University of California, the only man who has succeeded in making Ishi understand even a few words, thinks that he is the last member of his tribe, but Prof. Knabner thinks that there may be others hidden away in the bush.

Just what Ishi thinks of God he has not yet told. He has several gods, evidently. During a storm he scatters offerings in four spots around the tree which shelters him. This is to propitiate the god of lightning not to strike the tree.

He has eaten with his fingers all his life, but in five days he has learned to use the knife, fork and spoon. Before that he ate thin soup with three fingers crooked, and thick soup with two fingers.

About 300 words of his language have been noted by the scientists. There is no word that is like any other Indian language.

He has not shown any signs of being homesick and laughs whenever "mam-mi" or woman is mentioned. When he speaks his tones are throaty, high-keyed and musical, something of the plaintiveness of a child in it. It is not very strong. His muscles are not developed, and his grip on the testing machine is of low record.

"The capture of this man is of the utmost importance," said Professor Knabner. "He represents a new and supposedly extinct dialect. He says he is of the Yahi tribe. He is more of an aborigine than any of the Indians we have been working with for ten years. He knows nothing of the

whites. "He has a theory of creation all his own that we may be able to get out of him when he has grown to be less afraid of us. He is actually the kind of man who was in California 100 years ago."

"For instance, he thinks of the fire as something that the coyote stole from some other god and since then man has taken it from the coyote. He will not talk of his tribe, except to tell of their customs."

"When we ask him of his wife he talks about how she made acorn soup or something. He has a sharp crack or break in his words, and I have noticed that his gestures are much the same as those of civilized Indians."

"He has never worked and knows nothing of the world and is beyond doubt the most uncivilized and uncontaminated man in the world today."

The "Devil."

Who comes to the printshop with learned air.

With clean-washed face and parted hair, And applies for a job, of the "mam-mi!"

The "devil." Who, when his task is at last assigned, Of cleaning type a "Jonah" does find And wants a job of another kind?

The "devil." Who, when at last he has some grit, For setting type he is surely fit, And vainly imagines "I am IT?"

The "devil." Who makes the fires and brings the wood, Does a thousand chores that are just as good, And just as well as others could?

The "devil." Who gets his face all smeared with ink, And of mischievous things does often think?

Whose money (he has none) never gets "kerelink?"

The "devil." Who for more knowledge does often seek?

Who gets his head skinned twice a week, And when he's older a drunk does seek?

The "devil." Who helps the editor put up a fight, And gets his eyes blacked-left and right—

Never says his prayers, day or night?

The "devil." Who puts a pin on the editor's chair And makes him climb the very air, And sings, "I'll meet you over there?"

The "devil." Who make the preachers laugh and grin, And school teachers take their signs all in?

Who makes the world go 'round and spin?

The "devil." The world does freely go for him, He's truly suited for every whim, And when he's gone we'll mourn for him—

The "devil." To blissful heaven he will surely go, And the trip he'll make will not be slow—

All printers get a free pass (?), you know—

This includes the "devil." —By B. D. Dauton, Editor Clay County Newsboy, Revere, Ark.

BALD KNOB.

Crops are looking fine since the rains we have been having lately. Also bushes and weeds are growing very fast.

There will be singing at this place next Saturday night. Everybody come.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leach spent several days with their son, Supt. Harry Leach and family, of Hartford, last week.

Mr. S. T. Williams, who has been at Owensboro for several months, returned home last week.

Mr. Chester Leach, wife and baby, visited Mr. T. Davis and family Saturday.

Little Miss Mary Smith spent Sunday night with her cousins, Misses Comie and Mae Sandefur.

Mrs. Dora Leach spent Saturday night and Sunday with relatives at Cronwell.

Mrs. J. W. Taylor, who has been on the sick list for several days, is much better.

Miss Connie Sandefur spent Monday night with Miss Marie Smith.

Miss Mary Ragland, of Banock, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. S. M. Taylor, for some time, returned home Saturday.

Mr. F. L. Taylor and niece, Miss Emulous Taylor, visited relatives and friends at Banock Saturday night and Sunday.

Methodist Church.

Rev. T. V. Joiner, Pastor. Services at the courthouse Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and Sunday evening at 7:45.

Epworth League meeting at 7:15 Sunday evening.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Thatcher*

PREVENTING OF SOUR MILK IN SUMMER

Kentucky Bureau Gives Help To Dairymen and Others.

During the hot weather of the summer months many farmers have trouble with sour milk. This causes much loss, not only to the farmer who keeps one or more cows for family use, but especially to the dairymen who furnish his milk or ships it to a dealer in the city. The dealer usually pays only one half price for sour milk or refuses to accept it at any price, thus entailing heavy loss to the producer.

Good sweetmilk can be produced and delivered in prime condition to the consumer in the hottest summer weather. The writer has for five years shipped milk from a farm in Louisville—a distance of 57 miles—the milk being three hours on the train in transit, and has not had a drop of sour milk during that time. The amount of these shipments ranged from 60 to 90 gallons a day, and was on a strict business basis, every gallon being sold at a good margin of profit. During about half of this time the milk was shipped in 8 and 10 gallon cans, the remainder of the time in pint and quart bottles.

Good sweet milk depends on two items, cleanliness and a cold temperature. To secure these the following rules should be observed.

Have the cow's udder clean before milking. A clean damp cloth can be used for this purpose and can be carried in the pocket of the milker. Only a few seconds are required to wipe the udder off immediately before beginning to milk the cow. In our experience this simple expedient has worked wonders.

Be careful not to allow hairs, dust or dirt to fall into the milk. They are laden with germs. Germs cause the milk to sour. The greater the number of germs the quicker the souring will occur. A pail with a small opening will be very helpful in keeping out dust and other dirt.

Use the milk pail for no other purpose than for milking. Some dairymen use it for watering the horses and slopping the hogs, and then wonder why the milk sours.

Cool the milk immediately by running it over a milk cooler, one of these can be bought for \$5 to \$7), or by immersing in cold spring or well water. The animal heat must be removed before placing in cans or bottles for delivery or shipment. If necessary to hold the night's milk for shipment the next morning it should be held at a low temperature. Cold spring or well water in a wooden or metal tank of proper size to hold shipping cans may be used for this purpose. If running spring water is hard, this will serve admirably in some cases the milk or cream may be lowered into a cistern and kept cool until the time for shipment. If care is exercised, milk can be kept sweet without ice, but a supply of ice is very desirable.

Another important point. Wash all vessels carefully. Examine frequently in the angles to see that no accumulation of yellow slimy casein material collects, as this will certainly cause rapid souring. After washing, scald all vessels with boiling water and place in pure fresh air until ready for use. If exposed to the sun, so much the better, as sunlight is the best germ killer and purifier.

Milk produced in the manner outlined will be of the best quality, and will bring the highest market price. Such milk is always in demand and if used for butter making it furnishes the raw material from which high quality butter can be produced. If all the butter produced on Kentucky farms were made from milk handled in this way, hundreds of thousands of pounds of poor butter which each year goes into our markets at a very low price would be replaced by a gilt edged article, which would sell at an attractive price, and would add many thousands of dollars to the annual profits of Kentucky farmers.

HAD IT IN FOR HIM



Miss Chance—Oh, Tom, papa has failed. Mr. Necoyne—Well, you might know he'd do all he could to keep us from getting married.

Hartford Republican.

Entered according to law at the Postoffice at Hartford, Ky., as mail matter of the second class.

C. M. BARNETT, J. NEY FOSTER
EDITORS

RAMEY E. DUKE, J. NEY FOSTER
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Address all communications to
The Hartford Republican.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers desiring the paper sent to a new address must give the old address in making the request.

Unsolicited manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by postage.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEPHONE.

South River.....123

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

Hartford will boom with the oil boom.

Will "Merse Henry" jump in the race some more?

Ohio County Clark men hoped on until the very last.

While dodging the steam roller, look out for the auto coming from the other side.

Mr. Bryan is the greatest Democrat of our day—even greater than the nominee.

Omie James did get to be Chairman of something, and didn't have to nominate himself either.

All things come to those who wait. So we have been told, and the discovery of oil at Hartford is convincing.

Lynching having been introduced into Mexico, it is presumed the barbarous sport of bull fighting will be abandoned.

A woman at Binghamton has been sent to prison for beating her husband. This is the sort of "equal rights" we favor.

During the hot times at the Baltimore Convention, when fist fights were common our Democratic brethren had our heartfelt sympathy.

Is this Parker who was elected temporary chairman at Baltimore, the same Parker whose morning plunge for a swim daily recorded and served up to the reading public about eight years ago from "Esopus"?

In Wilson and Marshall the Democrats have probably done the best possible in the way of a ticket, but there is much bitterness against Bryan upon the part of the Clark followers as a result of the convention work, and it is sure that the moneyed interests will not support Wilson to any extent. If the Republicans could have agreed on Hadley at Chicago, it would be a poor race.

"Mr. J. P. Whittinghill, an erstwhile special revenue agent of the State, of Glendean, Ky., has come out as a Republican candidate for Congress in this district to oppose Congressman Ben Johnson, who will have no other opposition. Mr. Whittinghill is known as a Taft follower, but he will probably not be able to use any of the notorious Chicago methods in his race."—Hartford Herald.

On the contrary Mr. Whittinghill was a strong advocate of the nomination of Col. Roosevelt. Wonder where the Herald got its information, or more correctly speaking "misinformation".

I. C. DISCRIMINATION.

Kentucky newspapers were cut from transportation in return for advertising, the first of the year, but it is known that this road is supplying passes to all State and County officers who will accept them. For years the newspapers of the State have furnished this road valuable space in which to exploit itself, but all this is forgotten. The passes are furnished to officials free. The newspapers paid for them in advertising. The question is what does it expect from the officials. This is one for the people to look into.

WILL TAFT DECLINE.

A report is being circulated to the effect that strong pressure is being brought to bear upon President Taft to induce him to decline the nomination. In view of the storm of disapproval which the Chicago convention has met, it is agreed that he might very gracefully back out by saying that the legality of the convention had been questioned and that he would not accept a tainted title. Nothing he could do would have so much effect to give him a respectable place in history as an honest President, if he accepts nothing but disgraceful defeat awaits him. Republicans in every state from which he must get his electoral vote are in open revolt against him and no one now denies the open theft of delegates necessary to give him the nomination. Will Mr. Taft yet place himself right with the Republicans of the United States, or will it be necessary to organize a new party and leave the

old organization in the hands of pigsties Barnes, Penrose, Root, Crane and Co., with a more harmful of voices?

PROTECTION THE ONLY SAFE GUIDE.

The Importers of sugar, a committee of wholesale grocers being included in that array, is making a great struggle to have the duty on refined sugar taken off as completely as it has been reduced on raw sugar.

There was a time when the only sugar produced in our country was the cane sugar in Louisiana, but in the last 29 years the development of the beet sugar industry has become so great as to have, in addition to the cane sugar product, enabled the country to produce nearly half its entire sugar consumption, and during the same period the per capita use of sugar has increased until it is higher now than that of any other country. It is but natural that the beet sugar men, both the manufacturer and the grower, should join hands with the cane sugar men and between them it is almost impossible for the layman to know just where he is at.

The only clear and safe guard is the principle of Protection to our own industry. Hawaii is included in the continent, so that there is Free-Trade between her ports and ours and Hawaiian sugar comes free of duty in great quantities and still there has to be imported several hundred thousand tons of sugar from other countries, notably from Cuba and from Germany. Even Cuba has had 20 per cent. drawback or reduction from the regular duty under treaty arrangement, and still we have to import from other countries in very large quantities.

Sugar producers of our own lands say that within no distant period they will be able under Protection to supply the domestic market entirely and make it independent of all foreign production, and as things go, this is an object worth striving to attain.

Sugar in America is about as cheap as it is anywhere else in the world, even now, but the records show that the reduction from an unreasonable figure, a few years ago, to a lower one made a reduction in price of sugar to the consumer to the extent of two cents a pound.

If it can be shown that there is safety in a further reduction either of duty on refined sugar or in the wholly free admission of raw sugar, Congress should take steps at once to adjust the conditions of import so that the consumer shall have whatever benefit he can justly derive and the producer of sugar also have that Protection to which he is entitled.

Miss Bennett Entertained.

Miss Dora Bennett, of Route 3, Hartford, entertained a few of her friends last Wednesday night in honor of her fifteenth birthday. Those present were: Misses Gertrude Bennett, Leahy Ward, Rosalie Davis, Lena Young and Dora Bennett. Messrs. Erten King, Cherry Wallace, Geoffrey Bennett, Claude Moxley, Clarence Renfrow, Auburn Tiebner and Clarence Ward, and Mr. Morton King, wife little daughter, Edith Bell; Mr. Herbert Shown, wife and child, Edith Ford; Mr. Herbert Westerfield, wife and daughter, Marie; and Mr. and Mrs. James Ventres. All spent an enjoyable evening.

BEAVER DAM

Governor M. H. Thatcher, of Panama, spent a few hours visiting friends in town Sunday.

Miss Myrl Miller went to Princeton Sunday to visit her aunt, Mrs. Fred Taylor.

Miss Orpha Stevens went to Owensboro Wednesday.

Messrs. Verda and Clara Lloyd went to Owensboro Thursday.

Mr. Warder Gannier will go to Princeton Saturday.

Miss Anna Barnes entertained at noon Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Ben Thomas is ill of typhoid fever. She is seventy-three years old.

Mr. Marshall Barnes went to Louisville Wednesday.

Mr. B. O. Stevens, of El Paso, Tex., is visiting his father, uncle Dick Stevens.

Mr. I. P. Barnard, of Louisville was in town this week looking after his mines.

Mr. C. E. Frazer, formerly with the Broadway Coal Co., has accepted a position with the Taylor Coal Co.

Miss Grace Shultz, of the Prentiss neighborhood, was in town Wednesday visiting Mrs. T. S. Gentry.

The W. O. W., unveiled the monument at Sunny Side cemetery Sunday. The services were attended by a very large crowd.

Entertained.

The Misses Lambert entertained quite a number of their friends at their home near Friedland, in honor of their friend, Miss Lula Hardin, of Point Pleasant, who has been visiting them for the past week. Those present were: Misses Lula Hardin, Mona May, Ora Perry, Mary, Ida and Myrtle Lambert; Messrs. Becham Willoughby, Minnie, Skyle and Mont Perry, Dave and And Lambert, and William Coy. Those present report a pleasant time.

To Breeders and Shippers of Sheep!

The Government requires that each load of sheep shipped from Ohio county be accompanied by a certificate stating the number of sheep, to whom they are being shipped, and the market upon which they are to be sold. No sheep can be brought into this county from an adjoining county, without a certificate from the inspector of the county from which the sheep originate. Shippers of sheep living in this county and buying sheep in adjoining counties; must secure a certificate from the county inspector in the county where the sheep are bought and mail same to me before I will issue a certificate for said sheep to be loaded in Ohio county to be shipped to market.

Farmers living in Ohio county are required to secure a certificate before they can sell and move shees from this county to an adjoining county are hereby warned not to move any sheep without a certificate.

Shippers and farmers should write me at least two days before they desire to ship or move sheep to another county; stating the exact number of sheep to be shipped or moved, to whom they will be shipped, where they are to be sold, over what railroad they will be shipped and the date they expect to ship.

Shippers waiting until the day they expect to ship or failing to state the number of sheep in applying for certificate will have sheep left at shipping point until said requirements are fulfilled.

For certificates or further information, address:

L. D. BENNETT, Inspector,

Hartford, Ky., R. F. D. 3

OIL BOOM HITS HARTFORD FOR CERTAIN

Eighth Flow Discovered Monday
Afternoon on the Carter
Farm.

The citizens of Hartford were aroused Tuesday morning when it was announced that another fine flow of oil had been discovered in the well of the West Kentucky Oil Co., on the Carter farm above this city. The flow was found late Monday afternoon at a depth of 1800 feet and is the eighth flow of oil found in this well.

Some weeks ago the well was "shot" with nitro-glycerine, but the management was not contented with this oil, believing that at a greater depth better and more valuable oil would be found. Since that time the crew has been working constantly, and Monday their efforts were realized in the discovery of the famous Trenton rock, in which is always found the very best oil. Oil experts say that wherever Trenton rock is found, there also will be found oil that will test almost as high as the Pennsylvania oil.

The well now stands full of fine oil and operations have been suspended until the arrival of piping, which will be used in drawing the oil out of the well into large tanks that have been erected. A conservative estimate of the capacity of this well alone is said to be not less than 20 barrels per day, with probably an increase to 500 barrels per day. Experts say that oil is graded as to gravity, the figures standing from 16 to 45, the latter number being the very best oil, while the former figure being the most inferior grade. The oil here has been analyzed and shows 40 gravity, which is much encouragement to those concerned.

Congratulations are due to the West Kentucky Oil Company upon their good fortune for they merit such on account of their untiring perseverance in giving this enterprise a thorough test.

Prepares Annual Statement.

In another column in this issue of The Republican appears the annual statement of the Bank of Hartford at the close of business on June 30. This bank has a capital stock of \$40,000, is conservatively managed, and by reading its statement, proves conclusively that the people have confidence in the solidity of the institution and its management.

OLATON.

Misses Kathleen and Garnett Mary Young, of Fordsville, spent several days the guest of Miss May Byers, at Friedland, and attended the Methodist revival here.

Mrs. Wesley D. Duke and little daughter, Miss Jessie, are at the bedside of Mrs. Duke's brother, Mr. Dowell, at Clifton Mills, Ky.

Mr. Edward C. Tyler, the portrait man, of Mt. Washington, Ky., who has been delivering lectures at White Run and Spring Lick, was down Sunday to attend the all-day service at the Methodist church.

Misses Mercedes and Myrtle Canan were here from Sulphur Springs to spend the Sabbath.

Miss Maude May Miller spent several days at Horton.

Miss Rillon Felix was here from Fordsville and spent several days with friends and relatives.

Mr. Willie P. Davidson, of Glasgow, spent Sunday the guest of his friend

Wilbert E. Hall.

Mrs. Minnie Wilson has returned home to Yeaman after spending a week the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Young.

Mr. Payton and family arrived from Beaver Dam, Tuesday to be the guest of relatives here.

A mule belonging to Mr. Joseph M. Miller was killed by the early Sunday morning train.

Dunk Hall was at Reynolds, Ky., the guest of his parents several days. Mr. White, of Deaneville was the guest of Mr. Cotton and family near town Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Stella Daniel will give an expression recital at the Rockport City Hall, at Rockport, Ky., Saturday evening July 13th, 8:00 o'clock.

The Olaton picnic will be given in the beautiful Patterson grove, July 13th, with A. L. and W. C. Patterson as managers.

Mr. Jim Hall, of McGrady, was here Tuesday, the guest of his mother, Mrs. M. Hall, who has been on the sick list the past several days.

The revival closed at the M. E. church on Monday night. Bro. Christy Gentry left Tuesday to begin a meeting at Union church, near J. B. York's store, Olaton, Route 1.

Rev. and Mrs. Tolbert and daughter, Florence, left Wednesday to begin a revival at Eveleigh, Grayson Co.

Bro. Crowe returned home Monday after a visit to church and a short stay the guest of friends.

Miss Annis Bennett and Mr. Alvin Gentry, of Barratts Ferry spent Sunday in Olaton and attended the revival.

Mr. C. L. Moxley, of Trisler, was a pleasant visitor in Olaton recently.

Miss Marie Douglass is the guest of relatives in Hartford.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Allen were in Fordsville Tuesday.

There was an all-day service at the Methodist church Sunday and dinner in the Patterson grove at noon. One of the largest crowds ever seen in Olaton was here that day, and the day was pleasantly and profitably spent, good dinner on the grounds, and but for the downpour of rain about the noon hour the day would have been an ideal one.

FORDSVILLE.

Miss Anger Lynn is visiting friends and relatives in Earlinton.

Miss Mary Thomas Quisenberry left yesterday to visit in Irvington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Loyd, Miss Ruth Loyd, Miss Ismay Mason and Miss Grace Whittinghill are attending Summer Normal School at Bowling Green, Ky.

Misses Edith and Helen Wilson and brother, Master Gordon are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Vera Jacob, of Hardinsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Mossley, of Owensboro, will spend the Fourth with Mrs. J. S. Mason.

Misses Kathleen and Garnet Young are visiting Miss May Byers, of Olaton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Carden are making a two weeks visit to their sons, Mr. C. B. Carden and Mr. Willis Carden.

Mrs. Clarence Keown is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. "Mag" Smith, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is improving.

Miss Annie Cooper is visiting in the country near here.

Miss Abbie Beard and little daughter, Pauline, are visiting friends and relatives near here.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Wilson, of Louisville, arrived Tuesday afternoon to spend the Fourth with their son, Dr. Claud Wilson.

Miss Lanny Mason attended the K. E. A. in Louisville last week.

Yellow Jacket Stingers.

The way to keep business going Republican is to keep plenty of good Republicans in power. Democratic government spells disaster.

We have always insisted that a thief is a thief whether he steals a vote or a horse. What do you think about it, Hilum?

The people usually know what they want, but the trouble as the bosses don't see like they do and hence the government that is kicked up.

It seems that the dear girls are divided into two classes—those who are dying to get fat and those who are crazy to get thin.

Indeed it is true that the man who sows to the wind reaps the whirlwind. It was sow and has been sow and will be always sow.

Chump Clark defends the summer lecture, Uv Course. That is white Chump got the four thousand plants he dropped in Hampton's magazine.

The London suffragettes who got nine months in prison will have plenty of time to figure it out—even if they don't get out.

The Chicago convention furnished proof conclusively that while civilization has made some headway we are yet a long ways from being civilized.

Teddy could not show all his strength because the primary plan wasn't applied. But wherever he got a chance for a direct response the people con-

tainedly endorsed him. This is a fact we print in order to keep history straight.

The Yellow Jacket will now adjust its stinger and do business at the oil stand. In the language of immortals, all in glory, now is the time to subscribe—and have your neighbors subscribe. Get the juice as it runs.

An exchange wants to know what has become of the old-fashioned boy who hid behind his mother's skirts. We surmise he got a glimpse of a smooth town or umbrella cover garment and haspatchulated.

Doc Wiley is the father of a new boy and turned down a job offered him in Boston because he couldn't do the whole cheese, and the salary was \$7500 a year. Strikes us that Doc could have afforded to boss the job on a sum like that. With help some other fellow might have stood for part of the cussing.

They have employed some alienists to test out Harry Thaw's mental machine once again. One alienist says Harry is "constitutional inferior" and the other says he is sane. And there you are. It is wonderful how much wisdom these blooming alienists have stored up under their hats and it would also be wonderful to see the wad that they got to give their hunks of wisdom down.

A cow belonging to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta got out the other day and raided a man's garden and did about fifty cents damage to the track and the great American Congress took up the case and spent over an hour wrangling about whether it should be paid or not. Haven't we a wonderful Congress to be spending valuable time fooling over such frivolous business as that?—From The Yellow Jacket, Moravian Falls, N. C.

MERCHANTS'

Street Fair!

HARTFORD, - KY.

ONE WEEK

Commencing July 8th

The Southern Fair Shows Attractions

6-BIG ATTRACTIONS-6

One Week of Fun!

MARVELOUS GROWTH OF THE SOUTH

Population Increased Over 77 per Cent.

Agricultural and Manufacturing Interests Exceed Those of Thirty Years Ago.

Late statistics of growth in the south show that the improvement going on in that part of the country for many years still continues. This growth is not only agriculture, but to a far larger extent manufacturing. Thirty years ago agriculture in the south produced by quite \$20,000,000 annually. The change which soon set in had been so great in 1890 that these conditions were more than reversed—that is, the manufactures, including the products of mines, then exceeded the agricultural products by \$20,000,000.

Recently were printed in The Manufacturer's Record the latest statistics pertaining to southern growth. Dealing with bank deposits, the statement was made that in 1880 the total in all the national banks in the south was only \$3,121,523, the total for the entire United States being then \$77,537,677. Today, thirty-two years later, the deposits in the national banks of the south alone amount to \$367,223,519, or \$33,900,000 more than the deposits in the national banks of the whole country thirty-two years ago. The other banks of the south show a similar phenomenal growth. In the state, savings, and private banks, loan and trust companies, in 1880, the deposits were only \$117,440,491, whereas now they aggregate \$1,084,045,949. Other statistics compiled for the same publication, as summarized in the New York Evening Post, contain the following items:

"Since 1880 the population of the south has increased 77.5 per cent, but in the same time its individual deposits in national banks have increased 1,300 per cent and deposits in other financial institutions 98 per cent. In the same period it has increased its capital invested in manufacturing 800 per cent, its capital in cotton mills 1,304 per cent, its capital in cottonseed oil mills 2,452 per cent, and its expenditures for public education 55 per cent.

"In 1880 the south expended on its common schools \$12,471,000, last year it expended for the same purpose \$78,000,000. This very great increase in common-school expenditures has not been due to any spasmodic growth of the last few years, but to a steady, gradual expansion of school expenditures from the very day when the south emerged from the poverty and destruction of the war. It is an interesting fact that the south is now expending almost exactly the same amount of money upon common school education as the entire country expended in 1880.

"The production of coal in the south last year was 15,000,000 tons, as compared with a total for the United States in 1880 of 71,481,000 tons. The south's production of petroleum last year was 86,000,000 barrels, as compared with 26,000,000 barrels for the United States in 1880.

"In 1880 there were in the United States 10,632,000 spindles operating in cotton mills, most of these being in the north. At the present time the south has 11,336,000 cotton spindles."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Let Kids Ask Questions.

There is a good deal of truth in the old quotation, "Let me train a child till it is 8 years old, and I care not who has its training afterward," most of the habits that are to rule its life being formed by that time.

Children showing a particular bent in any direction should be encouraged whether it be skating, reading, drawing or something else. If the child has a propensity for asking questions, it should also be encouraged by answering its questions as well as circumstances will allow. It is a faculty deadening method to tell a child that it asks too many questions.

Grown-ups, instead of trying to keep children quiet, should learn to sleep by the aid of the noise and not in spite of it, and they should always vote for school committee members who advocate the smallest possible classes in school.

Children should never be frightened into being good by telling them they will be turned over to the mercies of a bear, a bogey man or the doctor. The practice sometimes destroys a child's belief in respect for parent or guardian.

Children's lies should not be regarded too seriously, as they often speak merely from vivid imagination. Severe pun-

ishment should seldom be given for fibs, but rather gentle admonition, otherwise the child will aim not to get found out in its lying rather than to avoid lying itself. Above all, to make truthful children parents should set a good example themselves.

Even the stealing of money is not a heinous offense, and can usually be cured by gentle remonstrance and argument. Formulas for politeness should be avoided. Politeness should always be based on good-will. If it is based on insincerity it is of no value.

As to children being "seen and not heard," they should be heard as much as possible, save on rare occasions of great seriousness, and the general conversation when children are present should be on subjects interesting to children.—Dr. C. P. Putnam, in the Journal of Education.

A Girl's Wild Midnight Ride.

To warn people of a fearful forest fire in the Catskills a young girl rode horseback at midnight and saved many lives. Her deed was glorious but lives are often saved by Dr. King's New Discovery in curing lung trouble, coughs and colds, which might have ended in consumption or pneumonia. "It cured me of a dreadful cough and lung disease," writes W. H. Patterson, Wellington, Tex. "After four in our family had died with consumption, and I gained 87 pounds." Nothing so sure and safe for all throat and lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all Druggists.

What Protection Means.

Especially should wage-earners in our factories and farmers be interested in the maintenance of tariff schedules at a point where our own well-paid workmen are not brought into competition with the cheap labor of Europe.

When our manufacturers are operated at full capacity, and their employees enjoy liberal weekly compensation, the farmer is proportionately prosperous.

He is prosperous because workmen are earning wages that enable them to live well, and they are paying patron of the man who tills the soil.

To-day apples are nearly as high in price as potatoes, yet we remember when Cleveland was President, in 1896, a disgusted farmer emptied a basket of apples in front yard of a Trenton citizen and told him they were a gift, because he was unable to sell them.

The reason for this was that the workmen of Trenton were idle and those fortunate enough to get employment were obliged to work for small wages, because the American market was bulging with the products of cheap European labor.—Trenton Gazette, May 12.

Afraid of a Buggy Top.

Col. Gano Johnson, of Mt. Sterling, whose reputation, as a student and exponent of scientific principles of horse breeding, is country-wide, looks further into this subject often than the scientists themselves. A party described a young filly once, in his presence as bred in such a way. After a moment's thought Col. Johnson said, "She will grow up to be afraid of a buggy top or a raised umbrella." This proved to be the case to such an extent as to unfetter her for road purposes. It was simply a knowledge of this characteristic existing in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd dams that occasioned the prediction. Col. Johnson agrees to have made a study not only of pedigree but of bad as well as good traits. In breeding one, he says, we may unwittingly introduce another—in fact, he thinks often breeders thus neutralize their efforts at improvement. The question comes up, "How are we to avoid it? If it already occurs in three dams, when the dam counts, as he claims, seventy per cent in influencing the character of the foal?" Perhaps there is no way to eliminate a fault so firmly fixed short of taking the dam out of breed mares. But such a sacrifice not many breeders will make, and so defects are handed down—the one cited being only one, and not, by any means, the greatest. There are blindness, and thick whis, splints, bone spavin, etc., to be reckoned with. If possible the dams should be free one or two generations back from all these and other hereditary diseases, or undesirable habits.

But if you charge up every equine fault or frailty to the blood mare and discard her there would not be enough of them left to supply the wants of the country.—Farmers Home Journal.

Emerson on "Compensation."

All things are double, one against another—tit for tat; an eye for an eye; tooth for a tooth; blood for blood; measure for measure; love for love. Give and it shall be given you. He that watereth shall be watered himself. What will you have? quoth God; pay for it and take it. Nothing ventures nothing have. Thou shalt be paid exactly for what thou has done, no more, no less. Who doth not work shall not eat. Harm watch, harm catch. Curses always recoil upon the head of him who imprecates them. If you put a chain around the neck of a slave, the other end fastens itself around your own.

For Sale.

Corn, Hay and one horse for sale. Call on R. B. MARTIN, Hartford, Ky.

EARLY DAYS OF BASEBALL

Used to Play Without Gloves and Masks.

Fractured Noses and Broken Fingers Were Everyday Incidents.

"Can you imagine a modern baseball team playing the game barehanded?" asked a gray haired fan while discussing diamond doings of long ago. "There would be plenty of business for the bone setters and so many errors in the field that the sport would develop into a burlesque. Yet I can remember the days when ball players never wore gloves and when catchers had neither masks nor mits. It required great courage to face a swift pitcher and lots of nerve to get in front of a hot grounder."

Many of our citizens who played baseball more than thirty-five years ago will tell you that broken fingers, bone bruises, split palms and torn finger nails were everyday accidents and that a player who showed the white feather was tabooed. Before gloves and masks were invented catchers had endless troubles. The old timers who dared to stand close behind the batsman had teeth knocked out and noses fractured by the foul tips that could not be avoided. Soon came a habit of putting a piece of solid rubber in the mouth made in such a manner that it covered the lips and provided protection for the teeth. It proved so efficient that all the leading catchers adopted it. But even then it was dangerous to catch close up until James T. Tynge, the former Harvard player, invented the mask, a cumbersome affair with broad strips of flattened iron that covered the face, but also partially obscured the catcher's vision.

Then came the catcher's gloves, one for each hand. These gloves were of light kid with no fingers and little or no padding. Catchers who handled swift deliveries, therefore, soon found that the gloves did not come up to the requirements, so it was a common thing to see backstops stuffing grass into the gloves to protect the palms of the hands.

One of the first National league catchers to use a left hand glove with fingers was Meyers of Indianapolis, more than twenty-five years ago. Somebody made a glove for him that caused a general laugh. The fingers were so long and the surface of the glove was so broad that Meyers found it difficult at first to hold a pitched ball. He was catching the great Henry Boyle in those days, and Boyle had blinding speed. Meyers had broken all of his fingers, also both thumbs, in handling Boyle with the fingerless gloves, so that he readily tried the new one, and after much perseverance he proved that it had merit. After that all the catchers adopted a finger glove for the left hand. The glove was improved upon when the manufacturer put solid leather tips on the ends of the fingers to protect the nails.

Buck Ewing, Silver Flint and Charley Bennett, three of the greatest backstops the game ever produced, were among the first to adopt the mitt, which was a comparatively light affair, but made it impossible to injure the fingers of the left hand. As the manufacturers gradually increased the size and weight of the catcher's mitt the mania for gloves became general. The in and out fielders adopted them, some using the mitt until the baseball rule makers were forced to legislate against the practice.

When the rule stipulating the size of the glove to be worn was passed the catcher was allowed to wear the same heavy mitt, while a lighter one was assigned to the first baseman. But all the other fielders were compelled to use a finger glove weighing not more than half a dozen ounces. Before the in and out fielders began to wear gloves, however, many stars made remarkable records. Adrain C. Anson played first base for Chicago for many years barehanded. The old man was a mark for such swift throwing infielders as Ed Williamson and Fred Pfeffer, who tried in vain to make him wince. Many times Anson went home from the ball field with swollen fingers and very painful bone bruises, but never used a mitt or a glove until near the end of his diamond career.

With the popularity of the glove came an improved style of mask. The wires were made smaller and stronger, with the padding firmer. Later on the mask had a visor of leather to keep the sun out of the catcher's eyes, together with a steel protection for the neck and throat. The chest protector came into use in the eighties, but at first it was not inflated. It was a flat affair with a bamboo frame over which

was a buckskin covering. This did not prevent catchers from being partially knocked out by sharp foul tips in the broad basket, so the pneumatic chest protector was hailed with delight and is now indispensable.

Roger Bresnahan was the first major league catcher to wear shin guards such as cricketers use. He was ridiculed at first, but when a special make was put on the market Roger was vindicated. The guards now worn by many backstops have a joint at the knees so that they do not impede catchers in their hurry after foul flies. The guards are adjusted quickly and prevent many serious injuries.—New York Sun.

What Will the Poor Girls Do?

A Texas editor bemoans thus: "What will the poor girls do? Scientists have discovered that dancing makes the feet large, ice cream produces freckles, hanging on the front gate causes rheumatism, tight lacing invites appendicitis, too much pressure around the waist produces heart diseases, and kisses are full of microbes. This is indeed a sad situation for any part of humanity to be in, and we deeply sympathize with the young ladies in their affliction, but we do not believe that whatever the consequences, the girls will abolish the pleasures of dancing, neither will they forbid themselves to eat ice cream because it will cause freckles. Freckles are becoming anyway. And anybody with freckles had just as well have big feet as not. Tight lacing may invite appendicitis, but in the modern time, such an insignificant thing as an appendix can be removed in a short time, and cause no further thought. There is no need at all of hanging on the front gate and the girls know it. There is a place on which you can sit down and be as comfortable as a king, and be protected from the ghosts that travel around in the night. But these last two are the easier to dispose of than any of the others. Just find some good looking young man, give him your heart, and you cannot have heart trouble; then when you have no heart, how can microbes hurt you. Kiss them, all you please, it can't hurt you then. It takes more than a Texas editor anyway, to get ahead of a bunch of American girls.

Dysentery is always serious and often dangerous disease, but it can be cured. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has cured it even when malignant and epidemic. For sale by All Dealers.

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of Execution No. 525 Book 12, directed to me, which issued from the Clerk's Office of the Ohio Circuit Court, in favor of S. A. Anderson against V. L. Anderson and Mary A. Anderson his wife, I, or one of my deputies, will, on Monday the 1st day of July, 1912, between the hours of 1 o'clock p. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., at the Court House door in Hartford Ohio County, Kentucky expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, the following property (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy Plaintiff's debt, interest and costs), to-wit:

Beginning at a stone at the east side of the Hartford & Rockport Road, being D. C. Maddox's S. W. Corner, also thence with the meanderings of the said road as follows: S. 4 W. 5.28 Chains; thence S. 2 W. 4.57 Chains; thence S. 17 1-2 W. 6.50 Chains; thence S. 12 W. 38 Chains to a stone in C. P. Moseley's (Pet Renter); thence S. 80 E. 24.11 Chains with said Moseley line to a hickory, the same being the W. T. Ashby corner also; thence N. 20 E. 22.72 Chains to a stone at D. C. Maddox S. E. Corner; thence S. 88 1-2 W. 22.04 Chains with said Maddox line to the beginning containing 48.31 acres, conveyed to Mary A. Anderson and V. L. Anderson (her husband) by J. E. Maddox, recorded in the Ohio County Clerk's office, deed book N 34, page 370. Also another tract of land lying in Ohio County, Kentucky and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in the Hartford & Rockport road, being corner to J. E. and Verda Maddox land, running south 1 degree, W. 5.84 chains to a stone in said public road being J. C. Duvall's corner; thence N. 85 degrees W. 25.74 chains to a stone in Harve Brown's line, being J. C. Duvall's corner; thence N. 8 degrees W. 5.88 chains to a stone in Haney Brown's line, being J. E. and Verda Maddox corner; thence S. 85 E. 26.64 chains to the beginning, containing 15 acres more or less. Conveyed to Mary Anderson, by J. E. Maddox, deed day of — and recorded in deed book No. 34 page 368 and 370 in the office of the clerk of Ohio County Court; and all of which remains in my hand unsold; and all of which is held subject to a mortgage held by Heavrin & Woodward in the sum of \$60.00.

Levied upon as the property of V. L. Anderson and Mary A. Anderson, his wife.

TERMS: Sale will be made on a credit of 3 months, bond with approved security required, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from day of sale, and having the force and effect of a sale bond.

Witness my hand, this 13th day of June, 1912. T. H. BLACK, S. O. C.

Are You Blue and Worried?

Nervous? Some of the time really ill? Catch cold easily and frequently suffer from biliousness or headache? The reason is that your system does not rid itself of the poisons in the blood; just as impossible as it is for the grate of a stove to rid itself of clinkers. The waste does to us exactly what the clinkers do to the stove; make the fires burn low until enough clinkers have accumulated and then prevent its burning at all. Your liver is sluggish—you are dull and heavy—sleep does not rest, nor is food appetizing. In this condition illness develops. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery eradicates the poisons from the body—a glyceric alterative extract made from bloodroot, golden seal and mandrake root, stone and queen's root, without the use of alcohol. No matter how strong the constitution the stomach is apt to be "out of kilter" at times; in consequence the blood is disordered, for the stomach is the laboratory for the constant manufacture of blood.



Mrs. BENJ. BLAKE, of Port Dover, Ont., Box 36, writes: "I have been a great sufferer for years from throat trouble, catarrh, indigestion, female troubles, bloating, constipation and nervousness—at times I would be in bed, then able to be up again. Was under many different doctors' care, and would get better for a little while, then I would go down with chronic inflammation all through me. For nineteen years I had this poison in my blood. After trying nearly everything I got worse. I read in The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. I have taken the Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets, and have used five bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. I am now able to do my work and walk with pleasure. I feel like a new woman. I enjoy everything around me and thank God for letting me live long enough to find something that made me well again."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate liver and bowels.

JAMES & CO.,
First Class Liveryman
Centertown, - Kentucky.
Prompt Attention and Good Service.
TRANSFER MEETS ALL TRAINS.

OUR CLUBBING RATES.

THE REPUBLICAN and Louisville Herald.....	\$1.35
THE REPUBLICAN and Courier-Journal.....	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and St. Louis Globe-Democrat	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Home and Farm.....	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week Owensboro Inquirer	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Louisville Daily Herald.....	3.50
THE REPUBLICAN and Daily Owensboro Inquirer.....	3.50
THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week O'boro Messenger	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Kentucky Farmer.....	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and New Idea Woman's Magazine... ..	1.30
THE REPUBLICAN and Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer.	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer	\$1.50

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Job Department.

Stubborn Case
"I was under the treatment of two doctors," writes Mrs. R. L. Phillips, of Indian Valley, Va., "and they pronounced my case a very stubborn one, of womanly weakness. I was not able to sit up, when I commenced to take Cardui.
I used it about one week, before I saw much change. Now, the severe pain, that had been in my side for years, has gone, and I don't suffer at all. I am feeling better than in a long time, and cannot speak too highly of Cardui."

TAKE The CARDUI Woman's Tonic
If you are one of those ailing women who suffer from any of the troubles so common to women.
Cardui is a builder of womanly strength. Composed of purely vegetable ingredients, it acts quickly on the womanly system, building up womanly strength, toning up the womanly nerves, and regulating the womanly system. Cardui has been in successful use for more than 50 years. Thousands of ladies have written to tell of the benefit they received from it. Try it for your troubles. Begin today.
Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. for Special Instructions, and 64-page book. Name Printed in Women's and Men's Magazines.

PROFIT-SHARING SALE!

BEGINS JULY 13--CLOSES JULY 27

To Share in the Profits you must pay Cash or Produce Checks for your Purchases. Merchandise Charged at Regular Prices.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL SELLING EVENT

That many have already been asking about and many more are waiting for will, if possible, be more attractive from a money saving standpoint than ever before. We can't blame you for waiting for this great sale. We know better than you do its money saving power. We know how hard we work to buy good goods cheap in order to be able to sell them cheap to our customers. We leave it to you how well we have succeeded. For two weeks we are going to share the profits with our customers and many odd lots of merchandise we will actually accept a loss to get them into the hands of the consumers.

Thousands of yards of good staple every day merchandise have been bought by us, so we can sell them to you at what we ordinarily have to pay the manufacturers for same. These two weeks of fast selling means a big saving to those who take advantage of our profit sharing prices.

Nothing Reserved. Every Item Receives a 10 Per Cent. Cut.

Make your arrangements to be at this store on July 13th. See the good things we are offering and you won't be able to get away without an arm load of goods. Below we give you a few quotations from several of our different departments, which is only an index to the enormous spread that awaits you here. **COME EVERY DAY.** You can't begin to see it all in one day.

Clothing Department

Shoe Department

Loom End Department

Notion Department

Your chance has come. Great chance for the man who wants good clothes for less than they are worth. All summer stock has been cut deep with the profit-sharing knife.

Men's Regular \$5.00 Suits.	Sale price.....	\$ 3.89
Men's Regular \$8.00 Suits.	Sale price.....	6.48
Men's Regular \$10.00 Suits.	Sale price.....	7.79
Men's Regular \$12.00 Suits.	Sale price.....	8.89
Men's Regular \$15.00 Suits.	Sale price.....	10.98
Men's Hart, Schaffner & Marx \$18.00 Suits.	Sale price	13.98
Men's Hart, Schaffner & Marx \$20.00 Suits.	Sale price	15.89
Men's Hart, Schaffner & Marx \$22.00 Suits.	Sale price	17.89
Men's Hart, Schaffner & Marx \$25.00 Suits.	Sale price	18.98

Men's Odd Pants.

Men's Regular \$1.50 Pants.	Sale price.....	\$1.19
Men's Regular \$2.00 Pants.	Sale price.....	1.58
Men's Regular \$2.25 Pants.	Sale price.....	1.98
Men's Regular \$2.25 Pants.	Sale price.....	1.89
Men's Regular \$3.00 Pants.	Sale price.....	2.29
Men's Regular \$3.50 Pants.	Sale price.....	2.79
Men's Regular \$4.00 Pants.	Sale price.....	2.98
Men's Regular \$5.00 Pants.	Sale price.....	3.48

Boy's Knee Pant Suits, 3 to 17 years old.

Boy's Regular \$2.00 Knickerbocker Suits.	Sale price.....	\$1.69
Boy's Regular \$2.50 Knickerbocker Suit.	Sale price.....	2.09
Boy's Regular \$3.00 Knickerbocker Suit.	Sale price.....	2.39
Boy's Regular \$4.00 Knickerbocker Suit.	Sale price.....	3.19
Boy's Regular \$5.00 Knickerbocker Suit.	Sale price.....	3.98
Boy's Regular \$6.00 Knickerbocker Suit.	Sale price.....	4.98
Boy's Regular \$8.00 Knickerbocker Suit.	Sale price.....	6.48

Boy's Straight Knee Pant Suits, sizes 3 to 17.

Boy's Regular \$1.25 Straight Pant Suits.	Sale price.....	.69c
Boy's Regular \$1.50 Straight Pant Suits.	Sale price.....	.79c
Boy's Regular \$2.00 and \$2.25 Straight Pant Suits.	Sale price.....	\$1.29
Boy's Regular \$2.50 and \$2.75 Straight Pant Suits.	Sale price.....	\$1.48
Boy's Regular \$3.00 and \$3.50 Straight Pant Suits.	Sale price.....	\$1.69
Boy's Regular \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50 Straight Pant Suits.	Sale price.....	\$1.98
Boy's Regular \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00 Straight Pant Suits.	Sale price.....	\$2.48

Only a very few Suits of each price left. First come first served. Here is good merchandise at one-half their original value.

Handkerchiefs.

Children's White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	Sale price each	2c
Ladies' White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.	Sale price each	3c
Ladies' White Swiss Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, plain with embroidered corner.	Sale price each.....	.5c
Ladies' Plain White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, neatly embroidered.	Sale price each.....	10c
Men's Plain White and Fancy Bordered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.	Sale price each.....	4c
Men's fine White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Beautiful quality.	Sale price each.....	8c

going to give our patrons unusual bargains in our Summer Ox-fords. All leathers represented--Patents, Gun Metal, Vici and Tans.

GET THE SHARE OF BARGAINS DUE YOU.

Men's Regular \$2.50 Ox-fords.	Sale price.....	\$1.98
Men's Regular \$3.00 Ox-fords.	Sale price.....	2.29
Men's Regular \$3.50 Ox-fords.	Sale price.....	2.89
Men's Regular \$4.00 Ox-fords.	Sale price.....	3.19
Men's Regular \$5.00 Ox-fords.	Sale price.....	3.98

Ladies' Ox-fords.

Tans, Patents, Gun Metal and Vici.		
Ladies' Regular \$1.25 Ox-fords.	Sale price.....	1.09
Ladies' Regular \$1.35 and \$1.50 Ox-fords.	Sale price	1.19
Ladies' Regular \$1.75 and \$2.00 Ox-fords.	Sale price	1.58
Ladies' Regular \$2.50 Ox-fords.	Sale price.....	1.98
Ladies' Regular \$3.00 Ox-fords.	Sale price.....	2.29
Ladies' Regular \$3.50 Ox-fords.	Sale price.....	2.79
Ladies' Regular \$4.00 Ox-fords.	Sale price.....	2.98

Boy's Ox-fords and Misses and Children's Ox-fords all receive the same ratio of reduction. We are quoting prices that we believe will move every pair of summer footwear.

Hosiery.

Ladies' Black Seamless Stockings, light weight, good finish, as long as they last..... 8c

Misses' fine gauge, light weight, ribbed Stockings, seconds to a regular 15c Stocking. Sale price at per pair..... 10c

Misses' Tan Stockings, lace effects as well as plain tans, a regular 15c seller. Clean them up at per pair..... 8c

Men's Heavy Work Socks, made of splendid quality yarn, seamless. At per pair..... 8c

Men's Black Socks, light weight, good finish, seamless. Sale price per pair..... 8c

Nice white perfect Pearl Buttons, a good pick-up, at per dozen..... 2 1-2c

Four-hole Pearl Buttons, all clear and perfect, a big seller at 5c per dozen. Sale price per dozen..... 3c

A superfine Pearl Button in assorted sizes, sell good at 10c per dozen. Sale price per dozen..... 5c

Smoked Pearl Buttons, assorted sizes, clear, perfect goods, Sale price per dozen..... 5c

An assorted lot of regular 10c and 15c per dozen Pearl Buttons, assorted sizes. Your choice at per dozen 7 1-2c

White Goods.

One lot 40-inches wide India Linons, a regular 15c value. Sale price..... 10c

Everything in White Waist and Dress Materials, in fancy White Goods, crossbars, striped and Swisses at 10c regular. Sale price at per yard..... 7 1-2c

Everything in 15c fancy White Goods. Sale price at per yard..... 11c

Everything in 25c fancy White Goods, Mercerized Waistings and Fancy Flaxons all going. Sale price at per yard 19c

Calicoes.

Thousands of yards of Loom End Calici 1-4 to 10 yards lengths, at per yard..... 3c

4,000 yards of full standard Calicoes in Shirtings--Reds, Blues and Grays. Sale price at per yard..... 4c

Ginghams.

A standard staple check Gingham, a good 6c per yard value. Sale price at per yard..... 5c

Amoskeag Staple Check Gingham, a regular 10c per yard value. Sale price at per yard..... 7 1-2c

A nice assortment of standard Dress Gingham, our regular 10c per yard value. Sale price at per yard..... 7 1-2c

A big assortment of Everett Chevrons, solid Blues and assorted stripes, a regular 10c value. Sale price at per yard. 7 1-2c

Domestics.

Hoosier Shirting at per yard..... 5c

Hope Bleached at per yard..... 7 1-2c

One lot yard-wide Bleached Muslin, a regular 7 1-2c per yard value. Sale price at per yard..... 6c

One lot 10-yard pieces of English Long Cloth, a good 15c value. Sale price per yard..... 7 1-2c

Wash Goods.

One lot of 1600 Batiste in Floral Patterns, Polkadots, Checks, in Pinks, Blues, Black and Whites, a good 10c seller, regular. Sale price per yard..... 7 1-2c

One lot of American Beauty Batiste, elegant quality and beautiful patterns. Some side bands, among them, Pinks, Blues, Heliotropes, Black and Whites, a splendid 15c regular quality. Sale price at per yard..... 10c

We have assembled all 20c regular fancy Wash Goods under the one head and offer anything in this lot at per yard. 15c

All 25c regular Wash Goods--make your own selection at per yard..... 19c

Saturday, July 13th.

The time is up for the opening of what we hope to be the greatest Sale we have ever had in our history. We have made every preparation for it and we have priced everything so low that you will not be able to resist the temptation of buying. Come and see.

Dress Goods.

One lot of Mercerized, Satin-striped Poplins, a regular 25c value. Sale price per yard..... 15c

One lot Mercerized Poplins in plain and fancy weaves, regular 25c values. Sale price at per yard..... 15c

One lot of very sheer Dress and Waist Fabrics--Blues, Browns, Grays, Tans. A regular 10c seller. Sale price at per yard..... 6c

One lot fancy striped and checked Cotton Voiles, a regular 25c value. Sale price at per yard..... 10c

One lot of Satin-striped Marquisettes, a regular 25c value ---all colors represented. Sale price at per yard..... 15c

One lot of very thin Dress and Waist Fabrics, a regular 15c value in Browns, Reds and Whites. Sale price at per yard 10c

Paragon Wire Hair Pins, 3 1-2 inches long, 16 Hair Pins to the paper, at per paper..... 1c

Handy Ironing Wax Cones with wood finger hold. Sale price per card..... 1c

Liberty Safety Pins, sizes 2, 2 1-2 and 3s, one dozen to the card. Sale price per card..... 2c

Madame Loyd's Safety Pins with protected coil, a good 10c seller. Sale price per card..... 5c

Assorted sizes of Wire Hair Pins put up in fancy cartons. Sale price each..... 3c

Very large carton of assorted sizes in Wire Hair Pins. Sale price per carton..... 5c

Allen's Talcum Powder, the best 5c seller on the market. Sale price per box..... 4c

Japanese Talcum Powder with sifting top, large round can 5c, a hummer at per can..... 10c

Jergens Jumbo Talcum, the biggest on the market for a 25c seller. Sale price per can..... 22c

Embroideries.

Every short length of Edging, Insertings, Caloons, Bandings and Flouncings will be thrown out at less than manufacturers' cost.

We have a special drive in a wide edge, runs from 8 to 12 inches wide and is well worth 20c per yard. Sale price per yard..... 10c

We are offering as a special feature a 27-inch flounce, a good 45c quality. Sale price per yard..... 25c

Ladies' Skirts.

Ladies' Regular \$3.50 Skirts.	Sale price.....	\$2.89
Ladies' Regular \$4.50 Skirts.	Sale price.....	3.29
Ladies' Regular \$5.00 Skirts.	Sale price.....	3.48
Ladies' Regular \$6.50 Skirts.	Sale price.....	4.98
Ladies' Regular \$7.00 Skirts.	Sale price.....	5.19
Ladies' Regular \$10.00 Skirts.	Sale price.....	6.79
Ladies' Regular \$12.00 Skirts.	Sale price.....	7.98

Millinery.

Profit lost sight of entirely. The only question is, what every hat that will sell it. If you want choice of our hat stock you had best come first day of sale. We are going to sell them all.

Sit Up and Take Notice.

Our Semi-Annual Profit-Sharing Sale opens July 13th, closes July 27th. Great chance for the man or woman who wants goods at less than they are worth. We are selling these Hart, Schaffner fine clothes at a big reduction. King Quality and Queen Quality Ox-fords must meet the same fate. Get in on this wonderful turn-over and get your share.

E. P. BARRETT & BRO.

Beaver Dam, Kentucky.

Interpolated Parts Expunged In Revised Version Bible.



PASTOR RUSSELL

The spurious passage is found in St. John's first Epistle, 5:7. Those sufficiently interested will read the passage in its proper form in the Revised Version, and we ask them to note that the additional words of the forgery really make nonsense, in that they read as though the Father and the Son

Under the amended statute after notice of lien has been served the process may be filed any time within six months from the date last material or labor was furnished. Unless such notice of lien is filed within the period as mentioned, however, all claim to right of lien is relinquished.

Section 8. Number of signatures—For officers to be voted for by the electors of one county or a portion thereof, said nomination papers shall be signed by at least three per cent and by not more than ten per cent of the total vote of the party of the candidate in the city, county or district in which he seeks to be elected. For officers to be voted for by the electors of a district comprising more than one county and less than the entire State, said nomination papers shall be signed by at least two per cent and by not more than ten per cent of the vote of the county in each of at least one-half of the counties in such district: Provided, That for the office of Rail Road Com-

"Eat sparrows, when boned, boiled, battered and served on toast. They are as good as quail." This is the latest advice of Uncle Sam to help his nephews and cost of living. The department of agriculture issued a comprehensive pamphlet on the English sparrow, condemning him as a harmful pest, and concluding with a number of receipts for his preparation for the kitchen. Most of the pamphlet is devoted to demonstrating the harmfulness of the sparrow and telling him how to kill them.

B.B. Business Admin.
Bowling Green Bu.
INCORPORATED
PURCHASE THIS PAPER AND GET A B.B.

Business University,
Bowling Green, Ky.

MEN'S CLOTHING



Friday and Saturday we will have on Sale Our Entire Line of Men's Suits at One-Third off of regular price. Don't fail to see us at this time. It will be money to you. This means a \$15.00 Suit to you for \$10.00. Why not take advantage of these low prices? Specials also in Men's Low-Cut Shoes \$4.00 values for \$1.50.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.

No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 114 North Bound due 3:40 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 116 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 118 South Bound due 1:46 p. m. daily except Sunday.

H. E. MISCHKE Agt.

Plenty of Seed Potatoes at U. S. Carson's.

Advertise your wants in The Republican.

Miss Lettie Marks is visiting in Owensboro this week.

Miss Margaret Junior is visiting friends in Owensboro this week.

For fine quality printing of any kind call on The Hartford Republican.

Best grade of CARBON PAPER, purple or black, for sale at The Republican office.

Ice Cream Freezers all sizes and lowest prices. S. L. KING, Hartford, Ky.

Best grade of CARBON PAPER, purple or black, for sale at The Republican office.

For Best Mason Fruit Jars call on S. L. KING, Hartford, Ky.

Mr. L. B. Loney, of Mafferty, was a pleasant caller at The Republican office, Wednesday.

Mrs. E. W. Cooper, of Nashville, Tenn., is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. C. M. Barnett.

Mr. Jesse Hoover was in Sacramento Tuesday in the interest of the Hartford Bottling Works.

The Pic-Nic season will soon be here. Let The Hartford Republican print you bills for the Pic-Nic.

Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Moore left Tuesday for Dawson Springs, Ky., where they will spend a few days.

Mr. R. T. Her has returned from Ohio, Tenn., where he visited his daughter, Mrs. C. M. Ferguson.

Mrs. B. L. Miller and Miss Albena Beahar, of Chicago, are the guests of Mrs. Jennie Alexander and family.

The Ladies Social Club met at Mrs. Hooker Williams' Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Connor Ford, of Owensboro, visited his mother, Mrs. Dudley Ford, Wednesday.

Mrs. J. T. Houghland, who has been quite ill at the home of her mother, Mrs. Dudley Ford, is much better.

Mrs. W. M. Fair is in Louisville visiting her sister, Mrs. E. F. Zimmerman and brother, Mr. H. B. Taylor.

Mrs. Frank Bradshaw, of Stanley, Ky., is the guest of Judge J. E. Fogle and family and Mr. G. G. Fair and family.

Mrs. A. V. Goodin and children, of Charleston, Mo., are visiting the former's parents, Capt. and Mrs. S. K. Cox.

A fine male belonging to Mr. James Tanner, who lives north of Hartford, was killed by lightning Monday afternoon.

Miss Mary Spaulding entertained several friends Wednesday evening for her visitor, Miss Albena Beahar, of Chicago.

When you have a visitor call The Republican and tell us about it. This favor will be appreciated by the paper and its readers.

Mr. James Sanders, who has been visiting his brother, Mr. H. S. Sanders and wife, left Thursday for his home in Louisville.

Mrs. T. B. Petrie and daughters, Ruth and Lella, of Brazil, Ind., are visiting the former's parents, Judge and Mrs. J. E. Fogle.

Dr. L. B. Bean took charge of transportation of the mail from Hartford to Beaver Dam and return, Monday morning, succeeding Cooper & Co.

Mr. E. P. Barnes, senior member of E. P. Barnes & Bro., of Beaver Dam, Central City and Burlington, paid The Republican a pleasant call Tuesday.

We will pay cash for Ginseng, Yellow Root and Mayapple—must be well dried and Ginseng not split or strung.

W. H. MOORE & SON.

Mrs. Inez Griffin is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. H. Gillespie. Mrs. Griffin spent the winter with her daughter, Mrs. A. D. Baskill, of Houston, Texas.

Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Tappan and children left Tuesday for a visit with relatives at Central City and South Carrollton, Ky. They expect to return home today.

Miss Winona Stevens has returned from a visit with relatives and friends in Louisville, and also attended the meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association.

Tough River Lodge No. 116 Knights of Pythias had a splendid meeting Tuesday night, when an Esquire was taken into the rank of Knighthood. The attendance was much better than usual.

Messrs. John and Dan King have the contract for a sewer that is being dug from the rear of the Herald office to the Fraternity Hall. The sewer will connect all of the houses on this line.

Now is the time to buy a good Cultivator if you are going to buy one. Call and see my stock, anyway.

S. L. KING, Hartford, Ky.

Mrs. Beulah Morton, of Equality, Ky., and Mrs. Price Hallows and son, Morgan, of Louisville, have returned to their homes after a visit here, the guests of Mr. T. R. Barnard and family.

Mr. Arthur Kirk, who has been teaching in the South for some time, has returned to his home near Fordville, but will spend his vacation season in Hartford, where he will study law with one of our attorneys.

Ex-Sheriff R. B. Martin took charge of the Hartford post office Monday morning, succeeding the Hon. M. L. Heavrin. Miss Henrietta Guenther, who has been chief clerk for many years, and Miss Essie King have been retained by Mr. Martin.

The Christian revival services closed here last Sunday night after three weeks duration. The meeting did much good and Bro. Brown and his company made many friends while in Hartford. The evangelistic company left Monday for Princeton, Ky., where they began a meeting.

The advance agent of the Southern Fair Shows was in Hartford last week and made arrangements to hold a street fair and carnival in this city beginning next Monday and lasting the remainder of the week. This company is said to be a first class organization and will have their tents pitched on Washington and Main streets.

Prof. Lawrence M. Gary, formerly of this county, but residing at Plain Dealing, La., for the past two years, and Miss Minnie Hudson, of that city, were married at Plain Dealing on June 18 and are now visiting Mr. Gary's relatives in this county. Mr. Gary has been quite successful as teacher in the South and next year will have the principalship of the high school at Cotton Valley, La. The Republican joins in best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Gary.

GREATER AND GRANDER THAN EVER

Great Hopkins County Fair

MADISONVILLE

July 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

Great Henderson County Fair

HENDERSON

July 30, 31, August 1, 2, 3

Great array of running, trotting and pacing races. High class special attractions, free to all. Something going on all the time. Excursion rates on all railroads.

C. C. GIVENS, President.

J. A. FRANCEWAY, Secretary.

PRISONER ESCAPED FROM JAIL THURSDAY

Will Bennett Celebrated Fourth by Bidding Farewell to Ohio County Jail.

Will Bennett, escaped from the Ohio county jail in this city about 3:30 Thursday afternoon by breaking loose a large piece of sheet iron that had been fastened over a chimney hole in the corridor of the jail on the second floor of the building.

Bennett and two other prisoners had been allowed to stay in the corridor instead of the regular cells, and it was an easy matter for him to make his escape. He had been in jail since Monday, when he was arrested upon the charge of abduction, and brought here from Williams Mines. He is a young man about 21 years old.

Jailer Midkiff was not at home at the time of the escape. Mrs. Midkiff was at home, but was asleep when Bennett made his escape. A few minutes before she went to sleep she heard a lot of dancing and racket in the jail, but this was not uncommon and she paid no attention to it. Later when she went out on the porch that faces the jail building one of the prisoners told her of the jail delivery. The other two prisoners made no attempt to escape, and they were paying out old fines. They claim that they did not know of the escape for they were asleep.

Bennett was tracked from the rear of the jail across the street to Mr. John Duke's residence on Main street, and from there it is supposed he went to the bottoms. Sheriff Black was immediately notified and he and his deputies have been busy since notifying the authorities. Bennett seems to have laid his plans well for his escape for there were not many people on the street yesterday afternoon and practically all of the business houses were closed on account of the day being a National holiday. By going out of the rear of the building was the easiest way to escape detection.

New Liquor Law.

The new law which went into effect June 10 in regard to the delivery of intoxicating liquors in local option territory is as follows:

Sec. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to purchase or secure for another spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors, mixtures or decoctions either as the agent of the buyer or agent of the seller of said liquors, mixtures or decoctions, either for or without compensation in any county, district, precinct, town or city where the sale of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited or may be prohibited, whether by special act of the General Assembly or by vote of the people under the local option law of this State.

Sec. 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating section one of this act or any part thereof shall be fined not less than sixty dollars or more than one hundred dollars, and not less than ten or more than forty days imprisonment in the county jail, either fine or imprisonment or both within the discretion of the court or jury trying the cases.

Sec. 3. The provisions of this act shall not apply to common carriers who in good faith deliver intoxicating liquors in quantities not to exceed five gallons, at one time, to regular licensed and practicing physicians and druggists in local option territory. Providing, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to such liquors prescribed in prescriptions from regular practicing physicians.

Poor Editor.

The price of all kinds of print paper has risen "sky high," and many printers and publishers are making much noise thereby. The prices on some qualities have gone up until it is now almost double the price quoted some few months ago. But the poor printer and editor is compelled to hold to their old prices on work, and still pay the increase. We venture to assert that if the editor sent notice out among his subscribers that on account of this sudden rise, he would be compelled to charge a measly fifty cents additional on a year's subscription, he would promptly receive a few hundred notices like this: "You

are robbing me, and if you can't take a dollar and be satisfied, you can't take a dollar and go to Halifax." If the merchant is selling sugar at eight cents and he receives notice that it has risen, he promptly raises his price proportionately and the people pay it. But the editor, can he do this? Nay, nay, he would get it where the turkey got the ax. And some are even so indifferent to his distress that they will not pay him the dollar or two that they are already owing for back subscription.

Rained on the Fourth.

Many Hartford people who had arranged to spend the Fourth of July at some of the public gatherings were disappointed yesterday on account of the rain. The rain began early in the evening Wednesday and continued at intervals until nearly noon Thursday, and on this account there were no celebrations around Hartford.

The Faught Cemetery.

The Journal, published at Olton, Ky., says: Fifteen miles east of Hartford, Ky., on the Hartford and Leitchfield road, and about a mile and a quarter from the town of Olton, located on the farm of N. J. Faught, there is a little grave yard, which in the year 1903, contained but one grave, that of Little Iva Faught.

The little cemetery to-day is nearing its tenth birthday, and on June 15, was raised the tenth little mound, and with its tenth year and its tenth mound, the age of the oldest body consigned to its keeping was less than 10 years.

Seven were the grand-children and three great-grandchildren of Rev. E. M. Harris, and all have monuments with the exception of the last three.

NO CREEK

Several of our people attended the singing convention at Red Hill Sunday. The next meeting of the conven-

tion will be at Beda Sept. 28th. Miss Myrtle Wilford, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Taylor Baird, of Beaver Dam, left last week for Owensboro to visit relatives.

Born to the wife of Mr. Vaughn, Bedford, July 24, a boy.

Mr. and Mrs. James Vertrees, who have been in Owensboro for the past few weeks, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Bennett.

The remains of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Leamon Liles was interred at Mt. Hermon Saturday.

Mr. Will Higgs lost a horse last week, valued at \$25. This is the fifth horse Mr. Higgs has had to die the last six months.

Mr. James Tanner had a good mule killed by lightning Monday. Mrs. Lonnie Twaddell and daughter, Miss Nellie, after visiting here for some time, left for Hartford Sunday where they will visit before returning to their home at Calhoun.

Mrs. Bertie Tual returned from Owensboro Monday.

Prof. C. B. Shown has been employed to teach the fall school at East No Creek.

Miss Irena Ward will teach at East-nets Creek this year.

Mr. Elvis Renfrow, of Sunnydale, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Renfrow last week.

Mr. Elvis Henry and family made his parents at Pleasant Ridge a visit Sunday.

Miss Mattie Tinsley spent the week end with relatives near Centertown.

Everyone seems to be in fine spirits since it has developed that we are in the midst of an immense oil field.

Was Not Personal Letter.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, of Narrows, Ky., asks us to say that in his letter to The Republican last week under the caption of "Letter to a School Teacher" that it was in no sense a personal letter to the teacher in this district, but a general appeal to school teachers to training of their pupils.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Bank of Hartford

At the close of business June 29, 1912.

RESOURCES

Bills Discounted	\$183,826.84
Cash on hand and in other banks	51,027.68
Stocks and Bonds	11,410.00
Checks for Remittance	2,670.13
Banking House and Lot	3,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,000.00
Total	\$252,934.65

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$40,000.00
Surplus	20,000.00
Undivided Profits	936.53
Dividend No. 50	1,600.13
Due Banks	1,664.68
Deposits	188,733.44
Total	\$252,934.65

Accounts of Individuals, Firms and Corporations respectfully solicited.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

United States Depository for Postal Savings Banks at Hartford, Ky., and Central City, Ky.

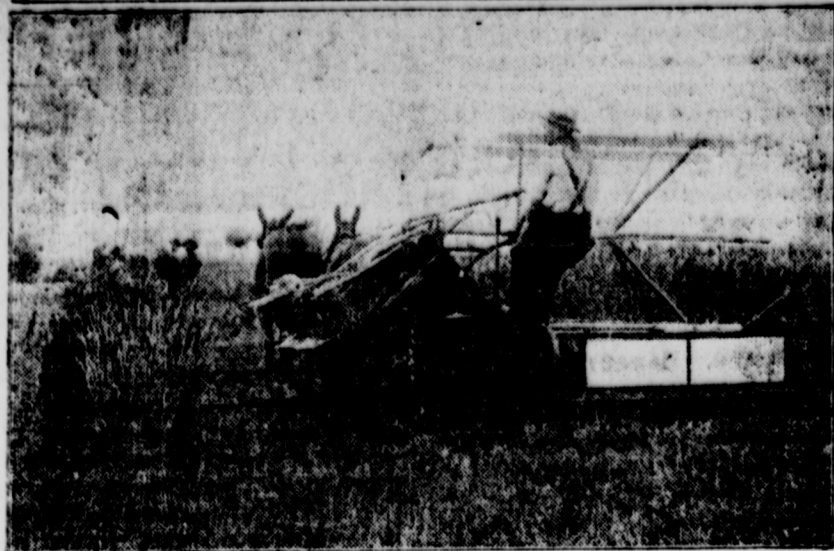
J. W. Ford,
John C. Thomas,
R. E. Lee Simmerman, } Directors.
Rowan Holbrook,
John T. Moore.

AUTOMOBILE TRANSFER

From Hartford to Beaver Dam and Return

Splendid car meets all trains. Telephone or call at our stable when you want to leave.

COOPER & CO.
Hartford, Ky.



Harvesting in Tennessee

HARVESTING OATS AND PLANTING LEGUMINOUS CROPS IN THE SOUTH

By G. H. ALFORD of the IHC Service Bureau

It is now time to plan for the harvesting of our oat crop. If we do not own a good mowing machine, or better still, a good binder, now is the time to buy one. The cradle is too slow and the waste when using a cradle is enormous.

One binder will harvest from 80 to 100 acres—eight acres per day. One or more farmers in every neighborhood should own a good binder. The binder will generally pay for itself in one season.

A mowing machine will often do the work for several farmers in a neighborhood. Where one farmer cannot afford to buy a mower for his own use, several farmers can purchase one. One farmer will often find it profitable to own a mower or binder and work for his neighbors at a reasonable price.

Now is the time to get our mowers and binders ready for work. Let us sharpen the sickles, oil the bearings and test the machines on the grass before our oats are ready to cut. It is also advisable to have an extra binder tongue, a knife, and several extra wings and arms for the reel ready beforehand for repairing breakages.

We should harvest our oat crop early. Cutting should begin as soon as about 75 per cent of the field has turned yellow—just as soon as all the grain is in the dough stage. Oats should not be cut while wet from dew or rain.

There should be a thresher in every neighborhood for threshing all kinds of seeds such as oats, wheat, rye, barley, kafir corn, sorghum, grass seed, beans, and peanuts.

Many farmers will find it profitable to own a thresher for use on their own farms and they can at the same time be of great service to their neighbors by threshing for them at a reasonable price.

The oats should be threshed as soon as possible, but should not be threshed when grain is wet from either rain or dew.

Store oats in bulk and not over three feet deep. Be sure and examine grain daily for at least three weeks and turn with shovel, if there are any indications of heating.

The packed, crusted soil should not be exposed to the sun's rays a single day after oats are cut. We should use a disk harrow and make the surface for two or three inches as fine as possible for a cowpea, soy bean or peanut crop. By the use of the disk harrow, we can thoroughly prepare several acres of stubble land every day for these crops. At this season of the year we are usually very busy and are often unable to spare the necessary time to break the stubble land with a plow.

These leguminous crops are valuable on account of the nitrogen and the humus-making organic matter they contain. When they are harvested to be fed to live stock, nearly half the nitrogen and humus-making materials are left in the roots and in the bottom of the stems and in the leaves, and other portions of the plants not obtained in gathering the crops. The results of the Calhoun, La., experiment station show that one acre of Spanish peanuts grown on poor pine land contained 192 pounds of nitrogen; an acre of cowpeas, 108 pounds; and an acre of soy beans, 190 pounds. These crops made from two to three and a half tons of feed stuff, richer in food elements than wheat bran. When such feed stuff can be grown after oats and fed to stock without serious loss of fertilizing value, is there any excuse for cultivating poor land and for having poor livestock?

The advantages of growing cowpea crops are briefly summarized by the Louisiana experiment station as follows: First, the cowpea is a nitrogen gatherer; second, it shades the soil in the summer, keeping it in a condition most suitable to the most rapid nitrification and leaves it friable and loose and in the best possible condition for future crops; third, it has a large root development, and hence pumps up from a great depth and a large area the water, and with it the mineral needed by the plant; fourth, its adaptability to all kinds of soils—stiff clays to the most porous sand, fertile alluvial bottoms to barren upland; fifth it stands the heat and hot sunshine of hot climates; sixth, its rapid growth enables us to grow two crops on the same soil; seventh, when sown thickly, it shades the soil effectively, smothering out all weeds and grasses, and thus serves as a cleansing crop; eighth, it is the best preparatory crop known to the southern farmers—every kind of crop grows well after it; ninth, it furnishes a most excellent hay and a most excellent food in large quantities for man and beast.

The following is a summary of Farmers' Bulletin, No. 326: In 1905 the farm described in this bulletin produced one-fourth bale of cotton and fifteen bushels of corn per acre. In

1906, after a crop of cowpeas, it produced one-half bale of cotton and thirty-four bushels of corn to the acre. After cowpeas and an application of 300 pounds of commercial fertilizer, nearly three-fourths of a bale of cotton to the acre; and after cowpeas and clover continuously for two years, one bale of cotton per acre.

This mowing machine, thresher and hay press made it possible to utilize the cowpea grown on this farm not only for feed and seed but also as a source of considerable revenue. The mowing machine, the thresher and the hay press will make the cowpea one of the most profitable crops that can be grown.

The following is a summary of Farmers' Bulletin No. 372: Where intensive farming is followed, the soy bean is the best annual legume to grow for forage in the southern part of the cotton belt. The soy bean whether used as hay, grain, or ensilage is a very valuable live stock feed. Soy-bean hay is practically identical in feeding value with alfalfa and yields from two to three tons per acre.

Soy-bean grain is more valuable than cotton seed meal as a supplementary feed in the production of pork, mutton, wool, beef, milk and butter. A bushel of soy beans is at least twice as valuable for feed as a bushel of corn. As the grain is hard, it is usually desirable to grind it into meal for feeding. This is best done by mixing with corn before grinding to prevent gumming the mill.

A mowing machine or a binder can be used to harvest the soy bean. A binder can be used only with the tall varieties. The threshing can be done with a grain thresher by using blank concaves and running the cylinder much lower than for small grain. The growing of soy beans after oats and on other land and the use of mowing machines, threshers, and hay presses means rich land, fat stock, and more prosperous times.

The fact that Spanish peanuts will produce good crops on comparatively poor land when well fertilized and cultivated should encourage us to grow them as a substitute for a large part of the corn and hays usually fed to all kinds of stock. Professor Dugger at the Auburn, Ala., station found an acre of Spanish peanuts on poor gravelly land produced 600 pounds of live weight of hogs. This was after the tops had been cut with a mower and saved for hay. The growing of peanuts after oats will add much to the fertility of the soil, promote the raising of good livestock, and add to the bank account.

Planting cowpeas and soy beans in rows about 30 inches apart saves seed and brings greater returns in yields of seed and hay. The experiment station results show that the increase in both seed and hay obtained when the seed is drilled is more than sufficient to pay for the additional expense in drilling and cultivating the crop.

Plant the cowpeas, soy beans and peanuts on the level and cultivate on the level with a disk harrow, a spring tooth harrow, a one or two-horse cultivator or a heel sweep. We can then cut two or three rows at one time with our mowing machines.

We should grow more oats and other small grain crops, and leguminous crops to enrich our lands and furnish feed for more good livestock; and use more labor-saving machinery such as mowing machines, hay rakes, tedders, binders and hay presses.

BURNING STUBBLE

Frank Connolly, of Brant, Alta., writes as follows: "There is a difference of opinion here as to whether burning stubble before plowing, or grass before breaking, is a benefit or detriment to the soil."

We never advise the burning of stubble on land that is not unusually fertile. Of course under certain circumstances it is best to burn the stubble and get it out of the way, but when one burns a ton of straw he is practically losing \$2.39 worth of fertilizer and this does not take into consideration the value of this straw as humus in the soil.

The best way to prepare your land would be to plow in the fall and then to harrow in the spring before using the drill, but of course as this is impossible now, the only thing you can do is to prepare your land as well as you can this spring before seeding time.

Where the stubble is very heavy, indicating that the land is unusually fertile, and in your particular case, it probably would be the best thing to burn the stubble, as it prevents the land warming up early in the spring, and it also reduces the danger due to drought. But the best way, if the stubble is not heavy, is to plow the land and follow the plow with a land packer. This will re-establish the soil capillarity; then if you form a dust mulch by using the peg tooth harrow, it will prevent the evaporation of soil moisture.

HELPING THE WOMEN

The cream separator is one of the few things which specifically alleviate the drudgery of the woman whose lot has been cast on the farm. No better argument can be advanced for the increased sale and extended use of these machines. The man who places a separator on a farm has done something for humanity. In the city, when a housewife has cooked the meals, washed the dishes, and otherwise cared for a little flat with running water, steam heat, and electric lights, her whole duty toward man is done. Whereas, in the country a woman's work is never finished. Give the average farmer's wife only the housework to do and she would think she was on a vacation. It is this inequality of labor which starts country girls cityward. It is a lamentable commentary on the lack of chivalry in men but, in every rural community in which the writer has visited, the average head of the house always has money to buy labor-saving machines for himself and sons. He is thoroughly up-to-date in that, but when the patent washer, the fireless cooker, the carpet sweeper, the water system, and the lighting plant are advocated by the junior partner, funds are always low. This condition is not so bad as it used to be—prosperity has opened the purse strings—but there are still opportunities for betterment. The cream separator is one of them. It fills a need felt by every woman from Leah down to the 1911 Ames co-ed, and even if it did not increase the farmer's dairy profit one iota, it is worth its weight in gold for the labor it saves the mothers, wives, and sisters on the farm.

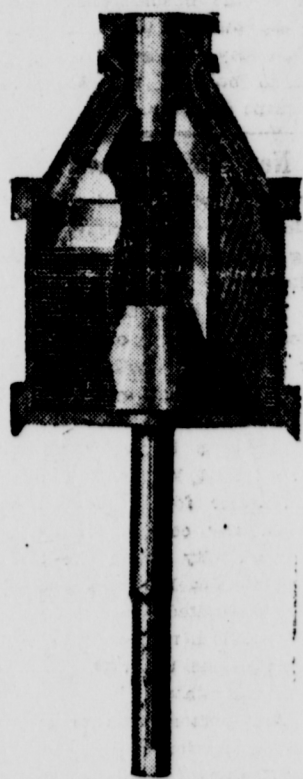
THE SELECTION OF A CREAM SEPARATOR

By T. F. WILLOUGHBY of the IHC Service Bureau

The selection of a separator is not a difficult matter if the farmer will bear in mind a few simple facts.

Cream and skim milk are separated in the cream separator by the action of centrifugal force. Centrifugal force is a force exerted outward from the center of the separator bowl and is produced by revolving the bowl at a high rate of speed. Just what the action of centrifugal force is can be best explained by a simple and often-used illustration.

When a ball attached to the end of a string is swung around in a circle, the ball, because of its weight, will exert an outward pull. The force exerted on the ball, which makes it try to get away from the central point around which it is whirling, is centrifugal force. When whole milk enters the separator bowl it is acted upon by centrifugal force and the heavy milk solids are thrown to the outer wall of the bowl. The butter fat, which is the lightest part of milk, is not so strongly affected, and gathers near the center of the bowl where it mixes with a small amount of skim milk and forms cream.



The interior of a modern separator bowl

The amount of centrifugal force exerted outward from the center on the milk in a separator bowl is determined by the speed and diameter of the bowl. As the diameter of the bowl is decreased the speed at which it is revolved must be increased or there will be a loss of centrifugal force.

This can also be illustrated by swinging a ball attached to the end of a string in a circle. The greater the length of the string, the greater the pull exerted. As the string is shortened, it will be noticed that the pull it exerts decreases unless the speed at which it is whirled is increased. Therefore, in a bowl, which has a comparatively large diameter, the maximum centrifugal force is secured without running the bowl at an excessively high rate of speed. This means greater durability because it reduces the strain upon the operating mechanism.

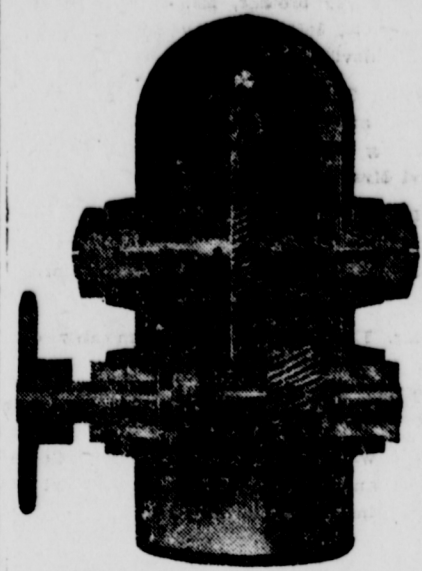
Centrifugal force is what causes separation in all cream separator bowls, but there are several conditions which affect the thoroughness of its work. The first separator bowls made were hollow and centrifugal force was required to act upon the milk en masse. It was necessary that these bowls be revolved at an excessively high rate of speed to insure sufficient centrifugal force being developed to force the milk solids, other than butter fat, through the thick wall of milk to the outer edge of the bowl. Furthermore, the results were uncertain,

as there was no provision made in these bowls to prevent the intermingling of cream and skim milk that had been separated.

Most separator bowls are now equipped with an interior device composed of a central milk-feeding shaft and a number of disks. The disks divide the milk into thin layers or sheets and centrifugal force acts upon each sheet of milk independent of the others. The disks increase the capacity of the bowl and reduce the speed at which it must be revolved by eliminating the necessity of forcing the skim milk solids through a thick wall of milk. The use of disks has now become a standard feature of separator construction.

While it is true that the separator bowl does the actual work of separation, the mechanism which revolves the bowl is of the utmost importance. In fact, the design and construction of the operating mechanism will determine the length of time the machine will do good work.

Good material and workmanship are necessary to a separator. The truth of this is often overlooked when the machine is new, but the farmer who buys a high grade separator will appreciate it after he has used the machine a few years as he will realize that he has a machine that will do good work for many years. That is the real test of a separator after all. Any separator that will develop centrifugal force will do good work for a time, but for



Spiral gears of a cream separator

long service it must contain the highest quality of material and workmanship and be designed to accomplish a thorough separation of cream and skim milk without tearing itself to pieces.

Spiral cut gears are now used in the best separators because they run smoothly and prevent jarring, loose or unsteady motion, or back-lash. They do this because they have four teeth in mesh where spur cut gears have one tooth in mesh at a time. The slightest jarring or unsteady motion in the gears will be transmitted to the bowl and will cause it to vibrate and do poor work. Hence, the value of smooth-running spiral gears can easily be appreciated.

The quality of material used in making the gears will materially affect the amount of wear they will stand. Tough, close-grained iron is the best material for this purpose as it wears smoothly and does not grind or cut.

The shafts, spindles, and frame of a separator are among the most expensive parts of the machine and should be protected from wear as much as possible. In the better grade of cream separators, phosphor bronze bushings are used to protect the frame and operating mechanism. This is a very smooth, fine-grained metal which does not cut the parts moving in it. It is slightly softer than the steel shafts and spindles which move in it, and consequently bears the burden of wear. Herein lies its value as the bushings can be replaced at a very small cost whereas it would be a considerable expense to replace the shafts, spindles, and frame.

The bowl spindle or neck bearing of a separator is one of the features a farmer should carefully investigate. The purpose of this bearing is to keep the bowl properly centered and to prevent shocks or vibrations from being transmitted to the bowl from the gears. This bearing to be satisfactory must be strong, simple, and free from the necessity of difficult adjustments. The fewer parts the bearing has the better, providing the parts are properly made.

Every farmer naturally wants a separator that is easy to turn. By all means a separator should be easy to operate, and many of them are, but unfortunately for the purchaser this quality is often secured by building the machine light—by sacrificing durability. It is poor business sense to buy a light, flimsily constructed separator simply because it is easy to turn. Such a separator will not stand up under the work for a long enough period to be a profitable investment.

Milk as it comes from the cow is one of the purest articles of food, but it is also very easily contaminated. Therefore the separator bowl must be kept in a clean, sanitary condition. Don't judge the easy-cleaning qualities of a separator by the number of pieces the bowl contains. What is infinitely more important is the construction of the parts. A plain, smooth surface is easily cleaned, whereas, intricate crevices and corners are hard to get at and will often be improperly cleaned.

In selecting a separator do not be misled by the price. Those who try to sell a machine and use as their strongest argument its low price, often use this argument because they have no other. The man who is selling low-priced machines is making just as much profit as the man who sells a high grade machine at a slightly higher price. The difference is in the quality of the machine.

THE BUSINESS OF FARMING

By J. E. WAGGONER, of the IHC Service Bureau

A great deal has been said in a jocular way about the razor-back hog and his sun-splitting abilities, but it is a very encouraging fact that he is rapidly becoming extinct. His happy hunting grounds consist now of only a small part of the total hog producing area. He has been succeeded by the more domesticated and more highly developed type of hog, which someone has properly dubbed "the mortgage raiser." Many farmers can easily attribute the possession of homes, wealth and all that goes therewith, to the domesticated hog. His place in the scheme of industrial progress has been won not by any unusual trait, but is largely due to the fact that his profitability is a result of instinctive economical habits. By nature he seems to fit into the whole scheme of farming as a utilizer, to the best possible advantage, of many of the farm products that would otherwise be a total loss.

We can draw a very valuable lesson from this all but artistic animal, whose only language is his squeal of disapproval and his sturdy grunt of satisfaction. He saves where others waste, and makes his living by rooting around—sometimes in places where wanted, sometimes not. If there is anything within reach that he likes he usually finds it and proceeds to make good use of the opportunity without any manifest concern or excitement. He seems to make it his business to look after small things, even the holes in the fence if the outside looks more inviting.

Profitable farming is becoming more and more a business proposition in which it is necessary to look after the small things and to use to the best advantage every opportunity to produce more economically. The best and most profitable farmers have adopted systems of farm accounting, or, in other words, they have become bookkeepers.—have kept such complete records as to enable them to determine which fields were profitable and which were not. To begin with, it is not absolutely necessary to follow up all little details, but it is a good plan to do so as completely as possible.

If we were to go into a manufacturing plant, one of the first things to impress us would be the system of doing things and the strict principles of economy that are followed. All products that can be used for other purposes are saved, properly stored, and used when the time comes. At the end of each month, and possibly each day, the manager knows the exact status of affairs—the amount of stock on hand, and the quantity of finished product ready for the market. Every part of a great machine is numbered and each must be accounted for.

If the same unsystematic methods were practiced in factories as are used on some farms, they would soon lose their identity with the world's progress, and become nothing but idle monuments to some man's failure. On careful consideration it is plain to see that with farming it is as important, if not more so, to keep definite and strict records of all expenditures of time, money and labor.

The space allotted to this article will not permit a detailed explanation of all the possibilities of an accounting system on the farm and what it will accomplish, but carefully kept records will be an index finger to point the farmer to loop holes through which the profits are now slipping. He would know which are the profitable fields; which are the most profit producing crops; which cows were boarders, that he might at the end of the season sell such animals to pay their board bills; he would know whether he was utilizing his horse power to the best possible advantage. In this connection it might be said that one of our foremost universities has just found that on a 160-acre farm, equipped with six splendid head of work stock, the average daily labor per horse was only a little over three hours for the entire year—a very small average labor record, indicating a lack of efficiency.

Well kept accounts would enable us to determine the most satisfactory way of utilizing our dairy products. Experiment Stations have found that the cream separator reduces the loss of butter fat per cow to one-eighth that of the deep setting; one-twenty-first of the shallow pan, and one-thirty-third of the water dilution methods of cream separation. This shows that with the ordinary farmer who is milking ten average cows, figuring butter at the market price, will save more than the price of a separator in a single season. It not only is economical from the standpoint of obtaining more of the butter fat from the milk and other methods of cream separation, but makes it possible to utilize the milk before it has undergone the action of detrimental bacteria, to which it is very susceptible. Every farmer knows that milk as it comes fresh from the separator is in the most wholesome condition for feeding young pigs and young calves.

We hear a great deal said nowadays about maintaining the fertility of the soil. We all know that if grain is sold direct on the market that we deplete the fertility of the land very rapidly. The next best system of farming is stock raising for meat production, and the best of all systems for maintaining the productivity of the land, and at the same time reap profits therefrom, is dairying—not selling the whole milk but selling butter only.

Only by following some system of farm accounting can we know these things and be able to weigh in the balance the returns from each field from each kind of stock and from every farm operation.

VERY WONDERFUL



Miss Futelites—Don't you think she's a wonderful actress?
Mr. Barnes Tormer—Sup. Why, she has been on the stage for 30 years and hasn't had a divorce yet.

WHAT DID HE MEAN?



The Judge—No, my conscience doesn't hurt me when I give a man a life sentence, if I'm sure of his guilt. But I suppose yours does?
The Preacher—How do you mean?
The Judge—Why, you sentence many innocent men for life and then collect a fee for doing it.

NO WONDER



1. M. P. Cuntus—I had a hard time this morning to make a man take \$10.
Gootz Dunn—You don't say! Who was he?
1. M. P. Cuntus—My tailor, and I owe him \$100.

A DEFINITION



"What's a 'chaser,' pa?"
"An afterthought, my dear."

NATURALLY



This world is but a fleeting show.
And yet there's not a man
But wants to see as much of the
Performance as he can.

of a number of the following

SKETCH OF GOV. WILSON

(Continued from first page.)

miners as the best thing he has done in the field of education.

When Mr. Wilson, after twenty-five years of service as an educator, resigned the presidency of Princeton in 1910 to accept the nomination for Governor of New Jersey, there was a general tendency to look askance at the "schoolmaster in politics."

Mr. Wilson was elected by a plurality of 38,000 votes and became the first Democratic Governor which New Jersey had had for sixteen years. It was this sweeping victory in a State that had been consistently hostile to Democratic principles that brought the former college president prominently into national politics.

The platform on which he ran pledged his party to the enactment of a workmen's compensation act, a reform of the election laws of the State which would make direct nominations possible, corrupt practices act and a public utilities commission bill.

In addition a law was passed authorizing municipalities to adopt a commission form of government as well as several other measures of reformatory character. While his success in obtaining the passage of these measures served to bring him more prominently before the nation it was his flight to obtain the election of James E. Martin to the United States Senate to succeed Senator John Kean which probably focused the most widespread attention upon the New Jersey Governor. In his presidential speeches Gov. Wilson had given the pledge: "The people of the State will be the boss, the only boss."

When James Smith, Jr., leader of the State "machine" which nominated Gov. Wilson, let it be known after the election that he expected the senatorial term, the Governor espoused the cause of Mr. Martin, the candidate chosen in the popular primary. Gov. Wilson won his flight.

In the 1911 elections, tables were turned against Wilson and he lost ground in the Legislature. Current opinion in many quarters was that the Governor had received a rebuke for his activities the previous year, but the Wilson adherents claimed that he had been merely "kuffed" by the bosses of the Democratic "machine". In the New Jersey presidential primaries the Governor retrieved his so-called loss popularly by sweeping every district except two in which Smith and James Nugent made a big fight against him. Of the twenty-eight delegates to Baltimore, twenty-four were pledged to Wilson.

PALO.

Mr. John Willis went to Hartford last Monday.

Mr. Bonn Coy and family, Mr. Elie Howard and family, of Concord; Mr. Elie Powers and family, of Sunnyside; Mr. Daze Powers and family of Palo; Mr. J. T. Hines and family, of Sunnyside; W. S. White and family, Mr. William Coy and family and Mr. Andrew Hines and family spent the day last Sunday with Mr. Orval Coy and family.

Mr. Tom Wilson, of Narrows R. R. 2 was in our midst last Sunday.

Mr. Earl Madden went to Sugar Springs last Saturday.

Mr. Alonzo Bartlett and family visited relatives near Tuffy last Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Calhoun and Mrs. Wm. Deemster visited Mrs. Anje Maylen last Sunday.

Mr. H. O. Duke and family, Mr. Joe Madden and family, Mr. K. H. Berry and sisters, Miss Pearl and Haven and Miss Eva Hines took dinner with John Miller last Sunday.

"There was an ice cream entertainment given at Mr. Allen Dukes last Monday night. There were several present and all had a good time."

We are more than glad to get The Republican every week for it brings us all the news.

Deaths in Coal Mines.

Washington, July 2.—That the high tide in the terrible death rate in American coal mines has been reached and turned is the confident belief of the officials of the United States Bureau of Mines.

Figures issued today by the Bureau show that 2,571 men were killed in the mines last year as against 2,834 in 1910. This shows a reduction in the number of lives lost of 37 in one year's time. The death rate in 1910 was 3.91 men in every 1,000 employed. The rate in 1911 was 2.74.

Compared with 1907, the darkest year in the history of American mining, when 3,197 men lost their lives, 1911 shows a decrease of 626 in the number of men killed. It was following the record of this year that Congress authorized the government to begin investigations looking toward a reduction in the death rate and this was supplemented in 1912 by the creation of the Bureau of Mines.

Discussing the death statistics of the coal mines, Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, Di-

rector of the Bureau of Mines said: "While these latest mortality statistics in the coal mines of the country show slight improvement over the previous years, the United States has still no record to be proud of. In spite of the progress we have made, we are still far below the standard of safety that we ought to have reached."

"It is of course comforting to know that for each year since 1907 there has been a decreasing number of men killed for every million tons of coal mined, and that for every life lost we have each year taken out of the earth more tons of coal. This is an improvement in the right direction. I hope that within the next year or two we will see as great an improvement in the reduction of the number of men killed per 1,000 men employed."

"The Bureau is co-operating with the State Mine Inspectors, the mine workers and with the mine operators in an endeavor to solve many of the difficult problems connected with the coal mining industry in this country. In this effort all the above forces are co-operating in good spirit in the determination to bring about better conditions. In this co-operative effort there is also serious need of the Statesmen. No branch of industry in this country is on so hot an economic basis today as is the coal mining industry, and this industry can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until, through important legislative changes, improvement in this economic basis is made possible."

It was early in 1908 that the Federal government began its investigation of the causes of mine disasters following the climax of accidents in 1907. The record for 1907 and the following years is as follows:

1907, thirty-one hundred and ninety-seven men killed, or 4.88 in every 1,000 employed;

1908, twenty-four hundred and forty-nine men killed, or 3.41 in every 1,000 employed;

1909, twenty-six hundred and sixty-eight men killed, or 4 in every 1,000 employed;

1910, twenty-eight hundred and thirty-four men killed, or 3.61 in every 1,000 employed;

1911, twenty-five hundred and seven men killed, or 3.71 in every 1,000 employed.

For Sale.

Well established Dry Goods, Shoe, Clothing and Millinery business in Hartford, Ky. Splendid chance to go into pleasant and profitable business. Will sell at a good discount. Good fixtures, clean stock, without the usual amount of dead stock. If interested, see us promptly.

BARNARD & CO.

Pay Your Taxes.

Taxes for year 1912 are now due, and we are ready to receive same.

T. H. BLACK, Sheriff Ohio County.

HEAD OF NEW CHILDREN'S BUREAU



Miss Julia Lathrop, whom President Taft selected as chief of the newly created children's bureau in the department of commerce and labor, has long been prominent in Chicago and the country generally as a social economist. She is an associate of Miss Jane Addams in the work at Hull House, a member of the Illinois board of charities and a graduate and trustee of Vassar college.

On the Diamond.

Quite a large number of baseball fans gathered in Hartford Saturday afternoon to witness the game between Hartford and McHenry. This was the first game played in Hartford this season, but the same old time enthusiasm was manifested.

The score: Hartford 11, McHenry 7. In the fifth inning Roy Bradshaw, Hartford player, was disabled on account of being hit in the head by a pitched ball. Herbert King, of the Hartford team, was substituted, but was not in trim when it came to batting.

The home run in the third by Olson for Hartford was one of the interesting features.

The fans and players appeared to be universally agreed that all of Empire Hunter's decisions were on "the level". The diamond Saturday afternoon brought forth cheers from the thousands of fans.—P. S. Heg told us to say this about him. Paid advertisement.

A movement is being pushed, whereby Hartford will have an up to date ball park and the swiftest amateur team in Western Kentucky. Keep the ball going, fellows. This would be worth a great deal to every business man in our town.

As usual after the game some thief made a home run with a good ball. Hartford was the loser.

Those who participated in the game were: For McHenry, Thorp, Smith, Wilkerson, Wilson, Anderson, C. Smith, McDox, Williams and Kynkall. For Hartford, Olson, Bradshaw, Chamberlain, Bell, Clark, Nance, Porter, Bell and King.

A. C. Porter is an old time ball player who was knod up with Hartford. He was all right everywhere, except when it came to running.

For Sale.

Great big ice box. Suitable for large family, restaurant or boarding house. Will sell cheap. See W. H. RILEY, 612 Hartford, Ky.

PINCHECO.

The friends of Mrs. Hannah Stevens gave her a fine birthday dinner on the 26th day of June. Mrs. Stevens is 82 years old and is the mother of Mr. S. L. Stevens, and Mr. S. T. Stevens, is ceased, former sheriff of our county, also two daughters. One was the wife of Rev. J. P. Taylor and the other the wife of Rev. W. C. Taylor.

Those present were Mrs. J. M. Williams, Mr. R. L. Taylor and wife; Mrs. James Jackson, Mr. J. W. Cox and wife; Mrs. S. T. Williams, Mrs. J. P. Coleman, Mrs. C. S. Taylor, Mrs. Charlotte Taylor, Mrs. C. J. Rogers, Mrs. C. M. Stevens, Miss Nina Stevens, Mrs. Mary Burgess, Miss Lessee Burgess, Mrs. Ecker Coleman and daughter; Mrs. T. R. Black and daughters, Mable and Ruth; Mrs. Byron Taylor; Misses Eva, Zeezy and Euya Taylor; Mrs. John Allen and daughters, Francis and Ethel; Miss Minnie Reid, Miss Golda Shultz, Mr. James Black, and Mrs. S. L. Stevens, and Mr. Glendon Stevens. All seemed to enjoy the day and grating of old friends.

Mr. L. M. Gary a former student of Hartford College but now of Plain Dealing La., is at home now for a visit to relatives. Mr. Gary has married Miss Minnie Hudson, of Plain Dealing La. He is one of the principles of the Cotton Valley school for the coming year.

Mr. E. S. Howard will begin school at No. 19 on July 8th and will be assisted by Miss Myrtle Williams, of Hartford.

Mrs. S. F. Gary has returned home from a visit to her son in Missouri.



Picnic Ahead?

Don't wear yourself out before hand with baking.

Let the Baker Do the Work!

It's a Picnic for Us.

We'll guarantee you an enjoyable time so far as the Bread, Sandwiches, Pies, Cakes go AND HOW WOULD

A PICNIC GO

WITHOUT THEM?

THE HARTFORD BAKERY W. C. SCHLEMMER, PROP.

It's a Rare Chance!



Our customers are getting the benefit of the low prices on our Merchandise. We are preparing to quit business and are certainly moving our stock in splendid shape. Are you getting the values we are giving? Come to us for anything in our line. We will save you money—and will furnish you nice, dependable Merchandise, too. Let us fit you with a pair of our Shoes. It is nice to save from 50c to \$1.00 per pair and get better shoes, too!



Barnard & Co.
Hartford, Ky.



Listen! Feel good in our good feeling Furnishing Goods.

Underwear that "draws," socks too small or too big, shirtsleeves short or long, a collar too tight -- furnishings that don't "fit" -- make life miserable.

No matter how well your suit fits, your furnishings must also "fit" if you have that "well-dressed" feeling.

We carry enough furnishings to "fit" narrow men and broad men, long men and short men.

You cannot afford not to wear the best furnishings you can buy. That's the kind we sell.

CARSON & CO.
INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.